

America to defend Israel against attack from Russia

agreement under which
ica will defend Israel's
ty if Russia intervenes mili-
in the Middle East on the
f the Arabs is being discussed
en the two countries.

What will accompany Sinai accord

in Martin Aug. 22 United States and Israel joint preliminary discussion an agreement to defend security in the eastern Mediterranean in the East. This was displayed by American official Henry Kissinger, the U.S. State, began talks a new Sinal accord with Israel after meeting leaders.

proposed coordination of in the event of the joining militarily on the Arabs in a new may be part of a defence agreement between the U.S. and Israel. The State has long assumed protecting Israel's security, agreement, which would of an overall military economic package covering relations between the States and Israel would include a Sinal accord in Sinai. At the time the United States conclude an economic initial accord with Egypt a wide range of pro-

Dr Kissinger expressed confidence that he would succeed in his shuttle mission. "We have the gap narrower than it turned out to be the last time," he said, referring to his abortive Egyptian last week.

Soon after his arrival Dr Kissinger went into his first session with President Sadat at which he briefed the Egyptian leader on his talks with the Israel leaders. Assistance on both sides maintained the over optimistic hopes that becomes apparent since the latest shuttle began. "It is all but in the bag and only an unforeseen eruption from Israel could upset things", a source close to Dr Kissinger said.

the continuing bilateral agreements which the United States is to conclude with Israel and Egypt are meant not only as a "carrot" but also to reinforce confidence in the American role in the Middle East. This, coupled with the proposed American presence on the ground in the Giddi Mifra buffer zone, will cement America's growing role in the area.

According to well placed sources, the bilateral agreement with Israel will satisfy all of Israel's current political, military and economic aid which have been blocked since the American policy reassessment was announced. The United States will formalize the long standing relationship with the Israelis and a formula is being proposed on the question of guaranteeing Israel's security and future defence needs.

For the Egyptians the package will be of a technical and economic nature primarily, but will also have some political overtones. It will provide for aid and other economic aid to the tune of about \$400m (£190m), the amount agreed between President Ford and President Sadat in Salzburg.

Dr Kissinger will fly to Damascus tomorrow for talks with President Assad of Syria on the thorny problem of Syria's attitude to a new disengagement in Sinai and what is in store for the Golan Heights front.

This early involvement of the Syrians in the new shuttle round has raised hopes among Arabs, who otherwise might have criticized the Kissinger move that it will be of a more universal nature. However it is being interpreted as evidence that Dr Kissinger has placed the question of "linkage" between a Sinal accord and progress on other fronts high on his list of priorities.

Originally, the Secretary of State was to have spent more time in Cairo before setting off for his next destination which would have been either Damascus or Jerusalem. Under the original timetable he would not have returned to Alexandria until Tuesday, but now, after his arrival in Damascus and Jerusalem, he is due to come back to Egypt on Sunday night.

Unlike the hostile atmosphere that greeted Dr Kissinger in Israel, his arrival here only adds to the traditional summer festive atmosphere. There were no demonstrations for or

Continues on page 4, col 1

Angola children missing at sea

One of the vessels sank after collision at night, but all on board were rescued. The two surviving boats, carrying a total of 115 people, limped into Walvis Bay after surviving storms and 20ft waves.

All these on board were suffering badly from seasickness and exposure. One refugee woman said today at the army hospital in Swakopmund: "We have been temporarily housed: "I would rather die at the hands of the soldiers than do that voyage again."

The three missing boats, they said, left Moçimedes only a few days before Christmas, initially all were in radio contact. They should have arrived at Walvis Bay by now, skippers of the surviving two boats said.

The refugees claim that 50 boats had left Moçimedes in the week to 300.

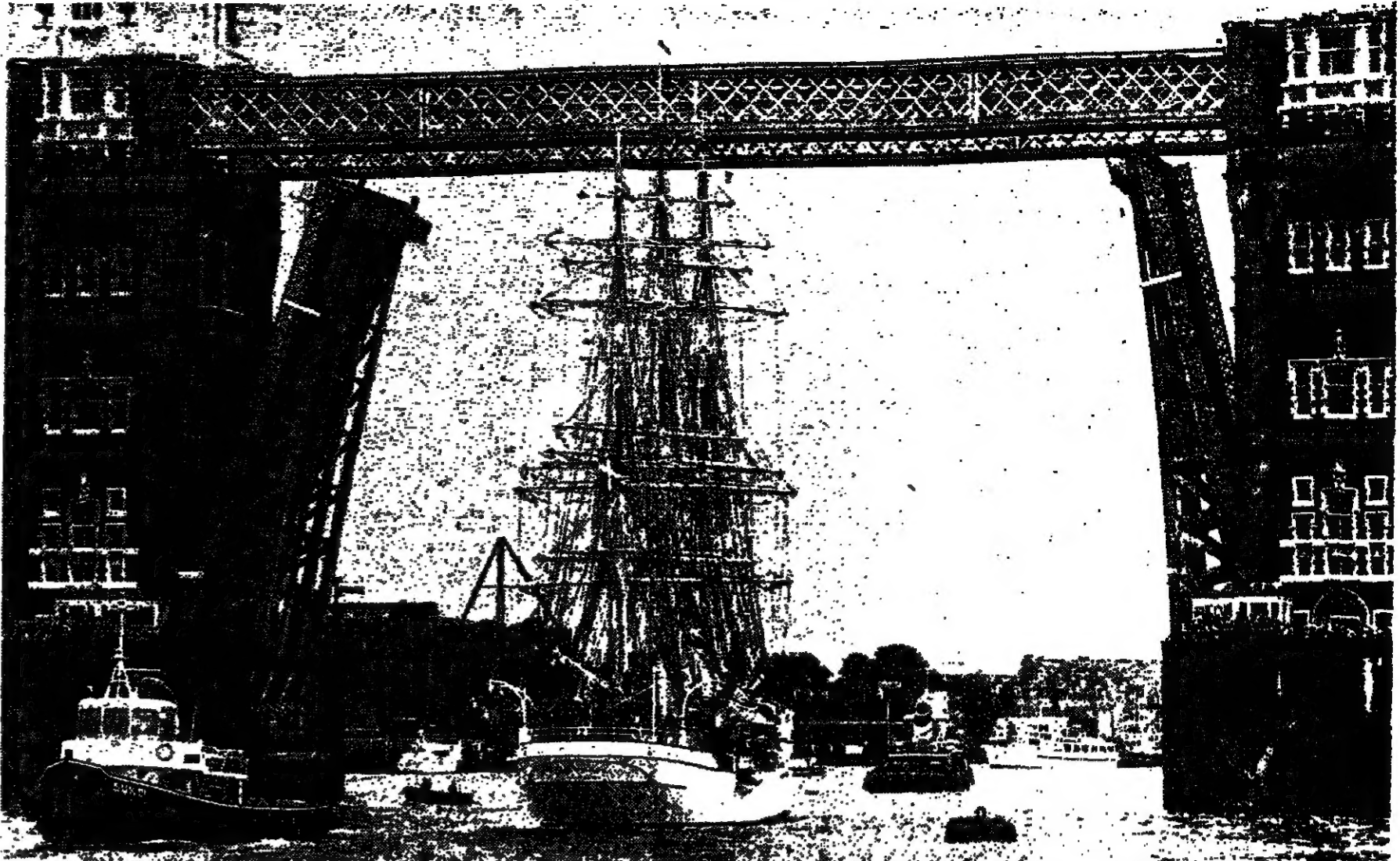
Moçimedes are preparing to make the run to South-West Africa.

Officials at Walvis Bay said today that South-West African fishing vessels are keeping a lookout for more refugees but Angolan nationalist movements are reported to be refusing to allow owners to take on enough fuel to make the journey.

The Walvis Bay refugees will be lifted eventually to South Africa for repatriation to Portugal.

The South African authorities are planning transit camps accommodate for a total of 13,000 refugees.

A group of 50 leaves Johannesburg tomorrow and a further 50 will be flown out on Wednesday, bringing the total to 300 in the last week to 300.



The Denmark, a square rigger in the Pool of London yesterday. It will take part in the London Festival of Sail.

Higher Post Office charges next month

By David Young

The cost of sending first and second-class letters will rise to 84p and 64p respectively from September 23, and the minimum cost of a mailed telegram call to 2.2p from October 1.

The Government stated yesterday that there is no justification for asking the Post Office to postpone the increases.

While the Government has rejected the counter-proposals for charges put forward by the Post Office Users' Council, the Council has accepted its suggestion that there should be a thorough review of the Post Office and no service cuts without further discussion.

In a joint statement yesterday Mr. Vary, Secretary of Some for Industry, and Mr. William Mitchell, Secretary of the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, said that the Price Commission had made clear that the proposed increases were permissible under the Price Control Act.

They added that the Government recognized the concern there had been expressed and accepted that there should be a review of the Post Office along the lines suggested by the users' council.

The four service cuts which had been proposed were the closure of all post office counters on Saturday afternoons, the ending of Sunday collections, the withdrawal of second deliveries in rural areas, and the ending of certain town and rural collections.

The increase of 21 per cent for first-class letters and 18 per cent for second-class is expected to bring in an extra £24.4m. Parcel rates will go up

by 30 per cent, the cost of one-kilo parcel rising from 48p to 62p.

Telephone calls will per cent more and executive calls per cent more. Bills by 25 per cent, business bills by 40 p. There will be no inc Telephone rental charges.

The users' council said that the price rises will postal business to fall levels forecast. Lord Cairns said that the would create a need for price rises. "This is a spiral of declining traf revenue, and the users' proposals are designed this spiral of mounting and declining traffic volume. The Post Office is happy with the government statement, particularly decision not to accept recommendation of the council that the Government take over responsibility for funding the £90m deficit in the Post Office pension fund.

The Post Office says the Government acceptability for that deficit, when the Post Office government department could have saved at least £10m by cutting charges and 0.3p of the in telephone charges.

Sir William Ryland, man of the Post Office Council, said yesterday: doors are open and our are open." It is understood that the government decision to hold another into its affairs, which would be the fourteenth it became a public corporation.

'Loyalists' set Ulster clash deadline

From Christopher Walker Belfast

A full-scale confrontation between the British Government and Ulster Protestants now seems inevitable unless there is a sudden and dramatic change in the policies of the security forces.

It became clear after a two-hour meeting at Stormont Castle yesterday between Mr Orme, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, and a delegation from the powerful Ulster Loyalist Central Coordinating Committee.

Among those who told Mr Orme of the growing frustration among "loyalists" were some of the men responsible for organizing last year's crippling general strike, and Mr Andy Tyrrie, chief of the paramilitary Ulster Defence Association.

Although no direct threats or ultimatums were issued, it is widely known that the loyalists have contingency plans ready for Mr Rees, the Secretary of State, should he meet their demands within two or three weeks.

Mr Orme promised yesterday that he would put their complaints to Mr Rees within three weeks.

At a press conference later at Vanguard party headquarters, the same venue from which the strike was organized, Mr Glen Barr, the secretary of the leader, said that any action the loyalists were planning "but it is believed to include the re-introduction of Protestant no-go areas, internal policing of loyalist districts by members of the

paramilitary groups and possibly another general strike."

All the leading loyalist paramilitary organizations, except the Ulster Volunteer Force, were represented at yesterday's meeting, which was also attended by Mr Alistair Black, a Vanguard Convention member. Mr Orme was accompanied by senior officials from the Northern Ireland Office and security experts.

Last night Stormont Castle refused to issue any statement about the meeting, but it is known that the British authorities are taking the present mood of bitter dissatisfaction among loyalists seriously. The learnt their lesson last spring when they failed to appreciate fully the mood preceding the Protestant strike that toppled the power-sharing executive.

The central demand being made by the loyalists is the return of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to policing of republican areas, which they maintain Mr Rees promised earlier this year. Loyalists described the end of what they described as the appeasement of the Provisional IRA.

They complained about the alleged reduction of 15 per cent in weapons permitted to the locally recruited Ulster Defence Regiment and what they described as widespread harassment of loyalists by the security forces.

The delegation also presented written evidence said to show that two Protestants held after the Miami Showband murders had been assaulted by police officers. The men were held

Continued on page 2, col 1

Search for tourist in rabies alarm

The Department of Health was trying last night to find a French tourist in England who may have rabies after being in contact with a dog in Morocco.

M Jean Louis Francois Mompou, aged 24, was believed to be on a camping holiday in South-East England, possibly in the London area. He was touring with a Moroccan friend on a Honda 500 motorcycle, registration MA 5346-64.

The two men left M Mompou's home in Casablanca on August 2, the department said. The dog died of rabies on August 17.

Police, the AA and the RAC were asked to help in the search. The Department asked for M Mompou to telephone the Central Public Health Laboratory at 01-205 7041.

A spokesman said M Mompou was to be checked as a precautionary measure. Rabid dogs were normally infectious only in the 10 days before death.

Last month two men died in London hospitals after contracting rabies while outside Britain. The cases were the first in Britain since 1969.

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and woman were Leeds yesterday by resigning the damage the Test match pitch on Tuesday.

ter Chappell, one of stars of the campaign for the Leeds Tigers for armed robbery, Anne (Jerry) Hughes, who is also in the can went to Cannon ice station yesterday, in the Leeds area, stating the case was.

ppell went to Cannon's home in Wager w, east London, and es from the campaign Eastbourne House, Green. They were to Leeds yesterday

investigation of the vits trial being carried vorthshire CID after those evidence comsterday. A statement by Sir Robert Mark, user of the Metropolitan, reemphasising that ginations had begun Headingley incident.

ert said the attack on y had "no effect Police investigated six days after complaining about had been completed

thin August 11 ure CID were called to one of the men in and yard complaints t had been involved e Davis trial.

Mellish rebuke for MP's critics

Mr Paul Rose, the MP who has threatened to resign the Labour whip after constituency criticisms, was advised yesterday by Mr Mellish, Government Chief Whip, to "laugh it off". Mr Rose complained that his constituency party had "put him in the dock" for supporting the Government's anti-inflation policy. Mr Mellish said party workers in Manchester, Blackley, should praise their MP for being "a good, loyal and trusty friend".

Gendarmes shot dead

Two French gendarmes were killed yesterday as they attempted to dislodge a group of Corsican autonomists who had taken over a vineyard on the Mediterranean island. The group, who took six hostages, opened fire on the police with shotguns after they had been bombarded with tear gas bombs.

Deep divisions in Dacca

the new Bangladesh government, including Mr. Peter Hazelhurst, of *The Times*. In Dacca it was believed that deep divisions were developing between senior Army officers and the seven majors who murdered former President Mujibur Rahman and members of his family in last Friday's coup.

Page 5

Anger at Commons deal to buy German crockery

MPs are to send telegrams of protest to the House of Commons catering sub-committee after hearing that a £12,000 contract to supply tableware has been placed with Rosenthal, a West German company. Puzzled British pottery manufacturers said they had not been asked to tender for the contract. The Wedgwood group has supplied Commons crockery for six years.

No 10 denial: A statement on behalf of Mr Wilson and Mr Heath denies an allegation that a Prime Minister during the past 10 years arranged for a politician's flat to be burgled 2

Cigarettes and cancer: The independent scientific committee on smoking and health has been asked to examine Professor Burch's controversial views 2

Inflation warning: The Government gave a firm warning to local authorities that they must bear the consequences if they breach the counter-inflation policy.

Pledge on wine: Angry French winegrowers are promised that the EEC will take steps to combat overproduction

Timor: Two Australian warships are ordered to sail north in case they are needed to evacuate refugees, from embattled Portuguese colony 5

of the World reappeared and there were widespread gains among leading industrial shares. The FT index closed 11.3 up to 315.8.

Personal Investment and Finance:
Life assurance: John Drummond
on policies that avoid long-term
commitment; Fixed interest:

discusses "Dial-a-
bit of Enid Bly-
worth's new play
Adrienne Greeson tells how to
cut commission on gilt-edged
deals; Desmond Quigley looks at
how one garage owner is coping
with lower profit margins

Sport, pages 14, 20, 21
Rowing: World championships;
Racing: Programmes for seven
meetings; Football: League pro-
spects; Equestrian: British Timken

Portuguese armed forces in political disarray after spate of rumours

From Michael Kuipe
Lisbon, Aug. 22

"Amid widespread, apparently communist-inspired rumours of a threatened military coup, the Portuguese Armed Forces Movement, MFA, was in considerable political disarray today. There were signs that the extreme left element, nominally led by General Gato de Sa, and the MFA commander of the security forces, might swing behind General Goncalves, the Prime Minister, who has been under strong pressure to resign.

agreement. We are prepared for further discussions. We are incompatible."

A spate of coup rumours swept Lisbon last night, and the army entered the radio and television studios. General Goncalves was expected to have committed suicide. According to other sources, General Carvalho and General Carlos Fabiao, chief of the Staff, were expected to lead Coimbra in the central region preparing to overthrow the government.

MFA leaders met from 10 pm last night to discuss the need for tighter security precautions, in an attempt to smooth our areas of dispute between the moderates and the extremists who are a nationalistic faction. The moderates want to slow down the pace of the revolution and maintain ties with Western Europe. The extremists want to maintain the pace, bring in Western capital and increase worker control of the political system at the expense of conventional political parties, including the

Communist. After the meeting an officer in the extreme left faction said: "Although there are points on which we agree, the truth is we have not been able to come to agreement on some of the basic and principal questions."

"The disagreement does not mean there is no possibility of

450 police at pop show site

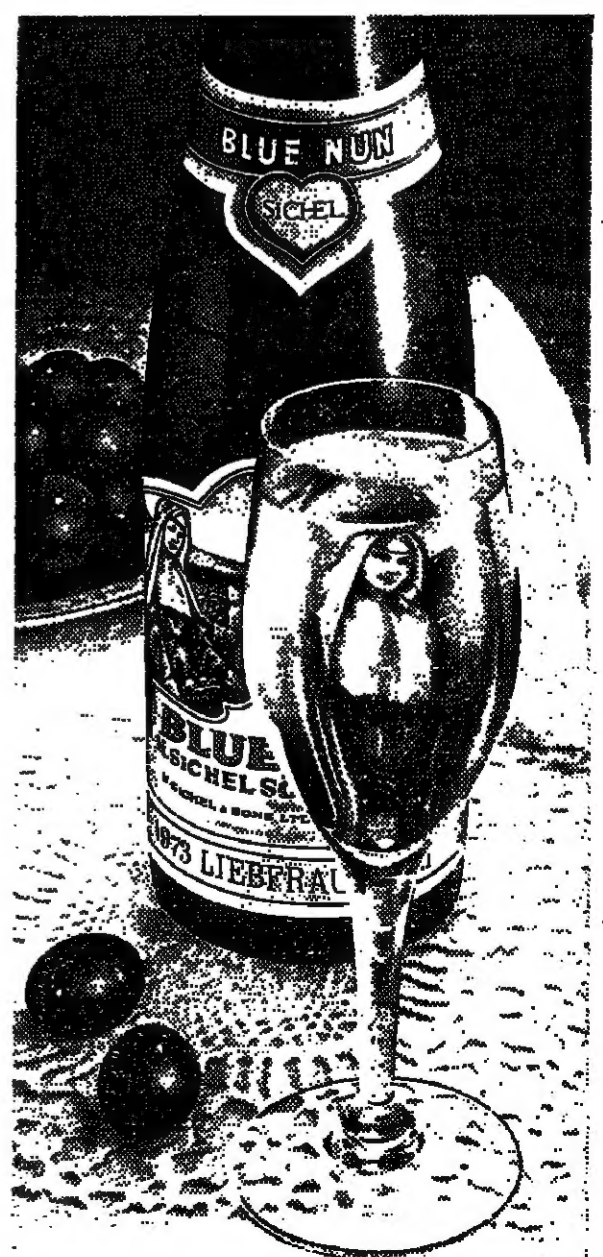
From Martin Hackett
Witchfield

Thames Valley police yesterday deployed the village of Witchfield, Oxfordshire, with patrolling officers ready for the start today of the Witchfield Free Festival.

About 450 policemen are involved in a precautionary operation, with a helicopter circling overhead, ready to deal

About 370 more police were on duty at Windsor last night, the previous site of the festival.

Witchfield, the villagers of which are known for their sense of mild apprehension, is famous for its amusements about the town's 15th-century timber-framed houses. They usually ask them what they were worried about coming, onslaught of his



A reflection of good taste
Blue Nun from SICHEL
right through the meal.

Home News	2, 3	Chest	2, 4, 10	Letters	13	Theatre, etc.	8, 9
European News	4	Court	10	Obituary	14	Travel	17
Overseas News	4, 5	Crossword	22	Science	14	25 Years Ago	14
Arts	9	Engagements	14	Services	14	Universities	14
Bridge	10	Features	7-12	Sport	14, 20, 27	Weather	14
Business	15-19	Gardening	10	TV & Radio	8	Wills	14

WEST EUROPE

Two French policemen killed in battle to regain vineyard occupied by Corsican autonomists

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Aug 22

Two French gendarmes were killed today by Corsican autonomists, the Ministry of the Interior announced. The two men had helped in forcing entry to a Corsican vineyard which has been occupied since yesterday by a group of 50 armed farmers. Three other gendarmes and a number of farmers were injured.

The gendarmes had entered the estate near Aléria, armed with automatic weapons and thrown tear gas bombs. The farmers fired back with their hunting guns, according to a statement by M. Michel Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior. The police were under orders only to shoot if fired upon.

The Ministry statement condemned the "fascist methods" of the farmers' group, especially their seizure early today of six hostages, two Frenchmen on holiday on the Mediterranean island and four North African workers employed locally. The two holidaymakers later turned out to be sympathizers.

The French Government "could not permit acts of anarchy and violence threatening the national unity," the Ministry statement said. "It is a matter of our democracy and our civilization," it went on.

The farmers gave up their six hostages and surrendered about 20 minutes after the initial assault. Earlier they had hoisted a white flag asking for a "truce" in order to evacuate one of the farmers injured by a tear gas bomb.

The farmers had seized the vineyard to dramatize a series of Corsican autonomist demands, centred on the land question. The vineyard chosen is owned by a former French settler in Algeria.

Before the assault order was given, police, using loudhailers, had warned the farmers: "If you do not surrender within the next 10 minutes we shall attack."

The farmers' group was led by Dr Edmond Simeoni, a well-known Corsican autonomist and amateur politician in his late thirties, who has a practice in Bastia, the centre of Corsican regionalist sentiment. Seizing the vineyard was the most defiant act yet by the regionalists, whose protests against an alleged "takeover" of Corsican farmland by non-Corsicans and "colonization" of the island by the French state have been simmering for years.

The battle for the vineyard and the occupied main buildings came after four successive attempts by the Deputy Prefect of Bastia to parley with Dr Simeoni had failed. Tonight Dr Simeoni gave himself up to the authorities and was put on an aircraft for Paris.

As detachments of gendarmes from among the 1,000 extra police flown into Corsica from France overnight trained their guns and armoured cars on the besieged farm from strategic points and six helicopters buzzed overhead, the prefect had summoned the farmers to release their hostages.

But the main stumbling block seemed rather to be the farmers' basic demand, the turning over of the vineyard to the young Corsicans. The *piéds noirs*, the former settlers, have since 1962 raised the vineyards from almost nothing to considerable prosperity.

The group was acting on behalf of the *Association pour le Renouveau de la Corse* (ARC), the island's biggest regionalist group. It was founded in 1962, after a fire burst out suddenly in the vineyard buildings. Flames were seen coming from the first floor of the depot and an adjoining villa belonging to the vineyard owner, M. Henri Delpeille.

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From Harry Debelius
Madrid, August 22

The Spanish Cabinet today approved an anti-terrorist decree law which increases the already considerable powers of General Franco's political police.

The tough new law provides for an obligatory death penalty for anyone convicted of a serious crime of terrorism, and it specifies that he should be brought to trial swiftly before military courts. It gives police special authority to deal with terrorist suspects without customary guarantees of civil rights.

Señor Leon Herrero, Minister of Information and Tourism, announced the approval of the decree at a press conference after a regular Cabinet meeting presided over by General Franco at his summer palace at Pazo de Meirás in north-western Spain.

The minister said that 31 people had died in more than 100 terrorist attacks since January 1974, and most of the victims were policemen. He said the decree "punishes terrorist crimes with energetic severity, especially crimes committed against the police."

Four alleged members of the extreme left-wing Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Front (AFR) attacked a military barracks in Madrid last night. According to a news agency report, they dressed up as soldiers and attacked a guard at the entrance. It is believed they were trying to steal arms. All escaped.

Five suspected members of the Front will go on trial soon, accused of killing a policeman in Madrid last month. They face the death penalty and today the military prosecution issued a statement saying that the Front was a wing of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain.

A Barcelona journalist accused of "insulting the armed forces" faces a three-year prison sentence, according to the recommendations of the military prosecutor in his pretrial brief. Señor José María Huertas Clavería is in solitary confinement in Barcelona.

He wrote an article about prostitution in Barcelona for the newspaper *Tele-Expres*. Evidence of his alleged crime is one paragraph where he said that after the Spanish Civil War, some hotels used by military men. He has also been accused of collaborating with a senior member of the Basque separatist organization ETA.

The Hague, Aug 22.—A Basque rebel wanted by Spanish police has asked for political asylum in Holland, the Dutch Justice Ministry said today. Señor Jesus Escartin Oñe, aged 23, from Huesca, told officials he was also wanted by a Basque liberation movement because he had "deserted". He said he would probably be killed if he returned to Spain.

Terrorists in Spain to die under new law

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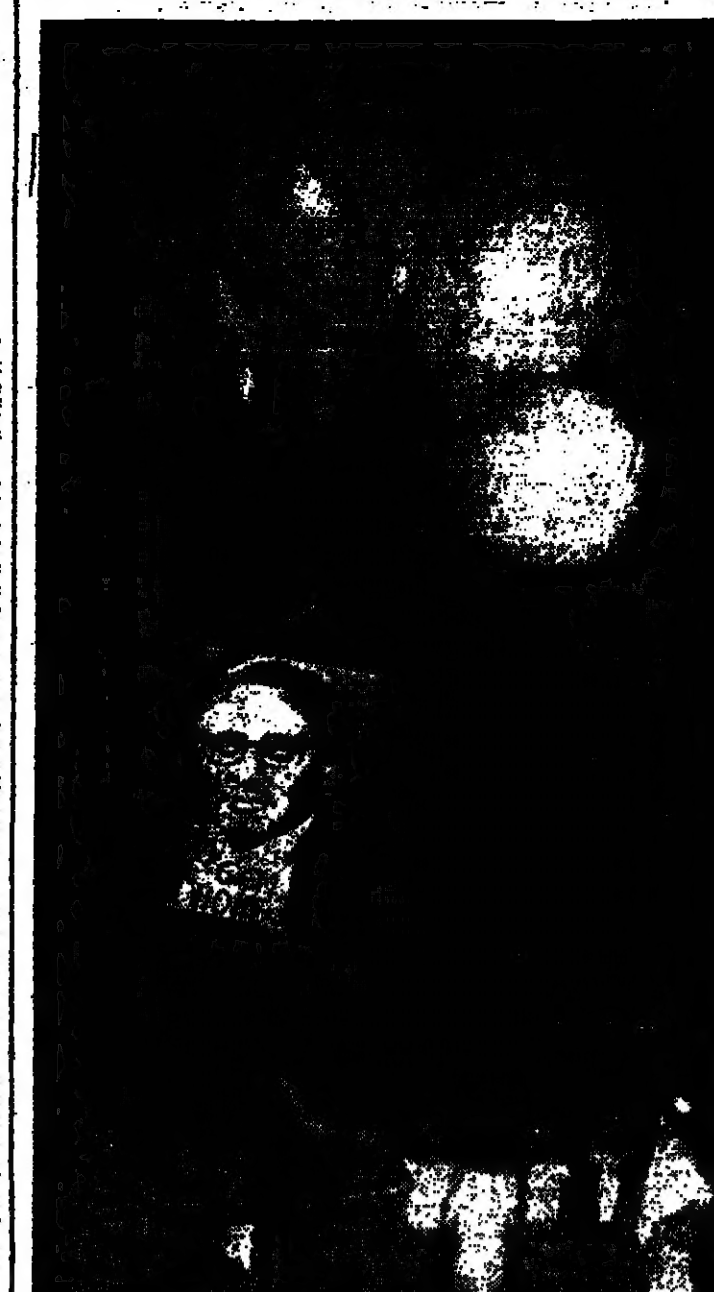
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OVERSEAS



Balloons lift an anti-Kissinger slogan into the air as part of a Jerusalem protest against American policy.

US to sell Israel missiles after Sinai accord

Continued from page 1
Against the peace talks or the presence of the American Secretary of State and the massive security precautions, reinforced after the news of a plot in Israel, left the holidaymakers undisturbed.

Clearly, security has become an ever more important aspect of this latest, and perhaps crucial, visit by Dr Kissinger. As always, the Egyptians have ensured that his to-ing and fro-ing will be purely functional. However, fears have been expressed among well-placed Egyptians that Israel extremists or Palestinians might try to assassinate Dr Kissinger to upset his mission.

It is for this reason that the logistics of Dr Kissinger's presence in Alexandria have been streamlined to the finest degree. After touching down at the airport in Alexandria, Dr Kissinger was flown by helicopter to the Ras el-Tin palace. He will also travel by helicopter over the sea off the city to President Sadat's residence.

Moshe Brilliant writes from Tel Aviv: Dr Kissinger and Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister of Israel, conferred together with members of their staffs for four and a half hours in Jerusalem today before the Secretary of State left for Egypt. An authoritative Israeli source said the negotiations made no attempt to bridge the differences that were holding up an interim peace settlement with Egypt.

The source said they reviewed Israel's stand point by point. Bilateral American-Israel issues were also clarified. After the meeting, Mr Allon, the Foreign Minister, who was among the participants, told journalists that he was "pleased" with the right direction but it was too early for a final judgment. Dr Kissinger concurred.

The crucial stage in Dr Kissinger's shuttle will begin when he returns to Jerusalem with President Sadat's latest stand on the unsettled issues, mainly Israel's demand to continue operating an electronic surveillance station over the Giddi.

The paper's diplomatic correspondent, Mr William Beecher, who worked at the Pentagon for two years until recently, said Dr Kissinger carried to Israel a "presidential commitment to meet Israel's long-term needs" until the 1980s.

Dr Kissinger said on his departure from here that he was confident such talks will be dealt with to mutual satisfaction. "The paper's diplomatic correspondent, Mr William Beecher, who worked at the Pentagon for two years until recently, said Dr Kissinger carried to Israel a 'presidential commitment to meet Israel's long-term needs' until the 1980s."

Syria and Jordan in link-up

Damascus, Aug 22.—Syria and Jordan today announced they had formed a supreme command council to direct political and military action against Israel.

The council, headed by President Assad and King Hussein, will develop plans to coordinate the armed forces of the two countries which run along Israel's entire eastern border. Syria and Jordan were almost at war only five years ago when King Hussein's mainly Beduin army took action against Palestinian commandos. They have drawn together in the face of Egypt's determination to force a new agreement covering further Israeli withdrawals in the Sinai Desert.

The Syrian and Jordanian Governments are worried that Israel and Egypt could conclude a similar agreement without similar Israeli withdrawals from occupied land on their fronts. They also fear that Egypt could jeopardize the Arab position by renouncing the use, or threat of force, for three years.

Mrs Ford reveals in her 'power'

From Fred Emery
Washington, Aug 22

The plethora of Ford family interviews continues impressively. The President today was bawling to talk about his wife Betty, who was having to comment on her repeated tendency in answering questions about family intimacies.

Her latest venture was her wry comment this week in *McCall's* magazine about sleeping with her husband. Before her breast cancer operation, she said, reporters had asked her "everything but how often sleep with my husband, and if they'd asked me that, I would have told them."

When *McCall's* lady naturally pressed the question, "she shot back 'As often as possible'." Today, Mrs Ford admitted the President had "ribbed" her about that remark, but she claimed that

Argentine guerrilla blow up warship

La Plata, Aug 22.—Leftist guerrillas dynamited a warship being outfitted in Argentina's naval shipyard here today, causing extensive damage. The Navy said the vessel was not in danger of sinking.

The *Montoneros*, a leftist Peronist guerrilla group, said they had planted explosives in the engine room of the missile-carrying destroyer *Santísima Trinidad*.—UPI.

Robert Fisk writes: The partial destruction of the half-completed warship may turn out to be the most destructive single act carried out by political extremists anywhere in the world in the past 15 years.

In the European group have tended to direct their bombs against commercial and embassy buildings, although the IRA specialized in 1973 in blowing up railway locomotives and a British train. The *Montoneros*, who are private armies organized on such a scale that they can carry out military-style operations against a national army or navy.

The *Montoneros* originally supported President Perón's Government in Argentina, but as his regime drifted to the right, the guerrilla exposure a form of dedicated in the Argentine influence country, became disaffected. Perón's last May Day rally last year was marred by "stupid, treacherous" marks which caused of *Montoneros* to rally.

On September Señora Isabel Perón ceded to the presi *Montoneros*, who are an urban guerrilla movement, leaving rural their rivals in the Revolutionary *de* (ERP), announced were returning to "popular" war of area and shooting.

In March this *Montoneros*, who guerrillas can be thousands rather reds, decided to a foundation of a new party, the *Auténtico* party led by polit supported former *Campaña*. They en their campaign by John Egan, America Córdoba.

Bill has already been by the Administration to Congress creation of an Resources Finance "This company to be completely the United States T which will be ab money in all market but the high President's domestic which is chaired B President.

The draft Bill of vision for the com all methods to ens of finance to ener to issue loans and guarantees, with t jects; and to use possible to hasten usage of new energy The Bill include for the corporation its own subsidiaries in all energy areas duction and refin ing.

It seems highly p the oil companies a object to this idea, could see the dev government-owned directly competing concertus, and beca reduce the privu chances of obtain from the Governm It seems most p a wasteful, and the project will finally by the President, i duced basic capital corporation, lower loan limits and deta tions on the type projects the cor handle.

Dr Schlesinger leaves review of S Korean defe

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Aug 22

Dr James Schlesinger, the American Defence Secretary, left today for an important visit to Japan and South Korea. The visit to Seoul is most crucial in the short term.

Korea was the Administration's immediate worry in the aftermath of the loss of South Vietnam and the shooting response to the Mayaguez seizure was mostly intended as a caution to the North Koreans. Dr Schlesinger then also spoke of using nuclear weapons against a northern invasion.

Things have now cooled down somewhat. But the presence of the remaining American combat forces, about 40,000 men, remains a potentially sharp political issue here.

President Park Chung Hee this week told *The New York Times* that he could envisage their withdrawal by 1980, assuming South Korean forces could continue to American air and counter a communist Dr Schlesinger is a guine.

He knows from experts that much done to modernize Korean forces suffi them to stand alone. One view is that North Korean sec years been allowed their own command without Chinese advice or interfe South Koreans repu pendent on the Uni

In particular, So forces are said to night defences, less vulnerable to a large price attack. Much of the Defi tary's visit will be an examination of needs and a review fensive strategy.

Striking police go back

San Francisco, Aug 22.—Police and firemen here returned to work last night after Mr Joseph Alioto, the mayor, invoked emergency powers to reach a settlement.

The city will receive a 6.5 per cent pay rise, backdated to July 1, and another 7 per cent in October—only slightly less than the 13 per cent they demanded.

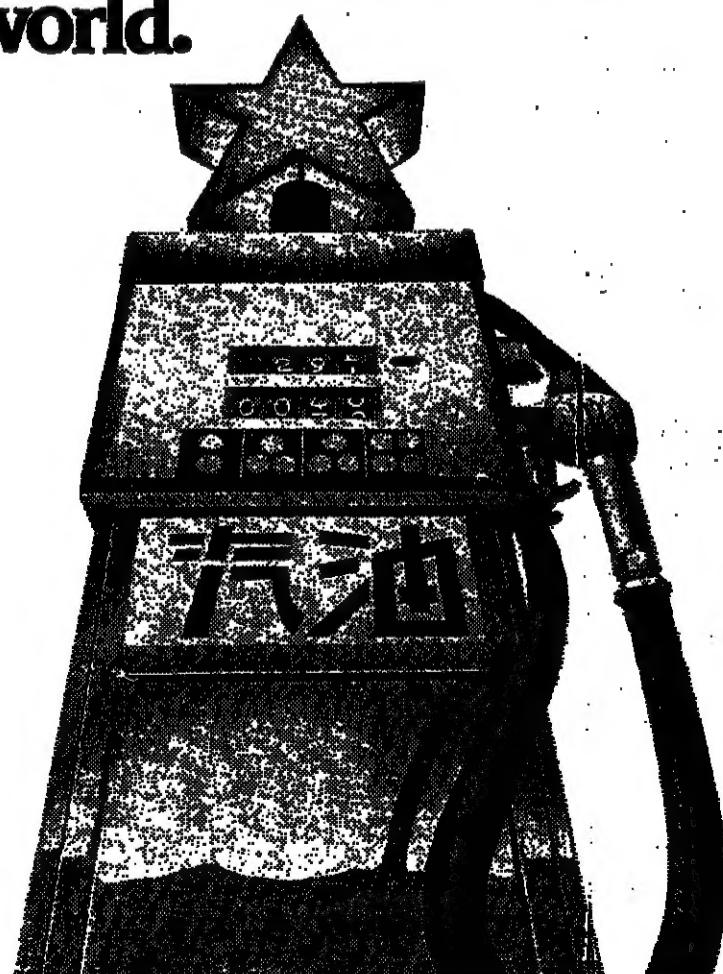
Brown, aged 25, who in Australia, now has a tie in the tournament due to end on September. Another Karpov, a champion, meanwhile a his second draw in adjourned match comple He drew with Jan S Czechoslovakia to fall behind the leaders. Ljubovjevic of Yugoslavia Portisch of Hungary.

The adjourned match UT Anderson of Aus Wolfgang Unzicker of many was not concluded players will finish the Monday, a day of rest completes.

In the other top matches played last night, defeated Bent L Denmark, Sergiy Marot drew with Ulfar, Petros Svetozar Gligoric of Yug The players are comp a first prize of \$12,000 (\$3,700).

Standings after two p Ljubovjevic and Portisch 1 point, Karpov and Unzicker (tie), 1.5 points; Petros and Unzicker, one po Portisch, 0.5 points; Svetozar and Unzicker 0 down.—AP.

How today's China is preparing for tomorrow's world.



On September 30th, The Times is planning to publish its third Special Report on the People's Republic of China.

This year's Report will survey China's achievements over the last twenty-five years, examine her current trading position vis-a-vis the rest of the world and discuss the long-term prospects for over a quarter of the world's population who live within her frontiers. It will also take a look at China's little-known, but booming oil industry.

In addition, the Report will discuss Britain's disappointing share of China's world trade, with the exception of the aviation sector, and will consider what measures could be taken to regain the lost ground in this vast potential market.

Major contributors to this Report will include David Bonavia, The Times correspondent in Peking, Richard Harris and a team of specialists in Chinese affairs.

The growing strength of trade links between China and the West make this Report a unique platform from which Western businessmen and companies can promote their goods and services.

The Times is the most widely read English newspaper in China today. Last year's successful Report on Trading with China was read in the main Buying Centres of the People's Republic. This year distribution will again include circulation amongst the Chinese Buying Corporations and exhibitors and visitors to the Canton Fair which opens on October 15th.

For further details about this Report, please contact: Alan Gray, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ Or telephone: 01-837 1234. Ext. 6195.



is reported to have recently policy recommendations prepared by two front benchers, Mr's Killen, the Shadowice Minister, and Mr Peacock, the shadow general Minister. He also has to have taken over as man for industrial relations post nominally held by one Street, and all common Budget matters have from Mr Fraser himself or from Mr Philip Lynch, shadow Treasurer.

Fraser style is not unlike of Mr Whitlam in the leading up to his becoming Prime Minister and thence, but more directly after, but Mr is different in that the Labour Party leader as both respect and on Mr Fraser has led only respect.

the past he has always described as a man who erected himself as a born and certainly, having d the top within the

...dering that on present
governing within a year. Never-
theless Mr Fraser is at least
displaying the sort of behaviour
that could be expected of him
as Prime Minister.

His relations with his party
are much easier than Mr Whit-
lam's are because of the con-
stantly changing rule of Labour
and Liberal. Liberals have
always believed in the supremacy
of the leader and his right
to do whatever he wishes—un-
less he begins to look like a
fool, in which case the party
takes swift and unapologetic
revenge.

Only recent Liberal
leaders not to make advantage
of this situation have been the
late Mr Harold Holt, who was
not of dictatorial nature, and
Mr Snadden, who saw his job
as bringing together the various
actions of a defence party and
the various actions of a party
stabbed in the back.

Mr Fraser will not allow that
to happen. Already he seems

general economic situation of the country is experiencing.

Also, while Mr Fraser's interests in economics, defence, foreign affairs and industrial relations are well known, his lack of interest in other fields, such as transport, the cities and the environment could become as infamous as Mr Whitlam's disdain for economic problems.

TV 'can affect brain'

Canberra, Aug 22.—Watching too much television can have an adverse effect on the brain, according to two researchers at the Australian National University.

They say in a study published today that regular viewing can produce a state of habituation similar to brain damage, isolate the brain from the real world, and lead to increased aggressiveness.—*Reuters*

THE TIMES

aturday August 23 1975

THE TIMES
SATURDAY REVIEW

The young Nancy Mitford

by Harold Acton

Bliss was it in that dawn to see her—like the word bliss inseparable from Nancy Mitford, who was indomitably cheerful through thick and thin, a supreme personification of joie de vivre. She wrote for pleasure as well as ours, she was able to view the misadventures of her existence with amused detachment. Unfortunately her memoirs—how fascinating they might have been—were ripped in "the night" by her fatal illness.

Though she was born in London, Nancy Mitford spent the years of her youth in the Cotswolds, and she retained the freshness and pace of a country-bred girl after middle age. Of her family she could remember little: a few episodes such as the death of King Edward VII, the sinking of the Titanic, a spolia falling in flames at others Bar, stood out in nebulous relief.

The eldest of six sisters and brother, all as vivid as they are fair and versatile, Nancy was brought up by various aunts of whom "Elor", the most influential, was to serve as a model for the unforgettable English nanny in her novel *The Pursuit of Love*. During her childhood, as she wrote, "a house was kept between others and young children".

Her insignificant mother, Lady Desdale, seemed to her "abnormally detached" from seven children. She clung to her prejudices, however, regarding their health and with particular against pock vaccination—"gumping" sending dead germs into the "body". Her father, Lord Desdale, harboured even deeper prejudices, notably about foreigners, and his activities were witty caricatures in *The Pursuit of Love*.

The original of "Uncle" was a quick-tempered military squire who "dragged every kind of outburst but looked at the literature. He defended his wacky in what he called "the id-proof room" of the house built at Swinbrook, near Oxford, and his progeny "dreaded and feared his tempestuous character." He "gained a sort of criterion of fish manhood: there med something not quite about any man who differed from him."

Though he regarded reading as "scular pastime like Nancy permitted to browse in grandfather's well-stocked library, where she developed a "cocious taste for biography, memoirs and essays. Captain of her first heroes and the incidents of his last addition to the South Pole they haunted her imagination.

Nancy used to complain of lack of education. "I grew ignorant as an owl," she wrote. But her education as a novelist was provided by her home life and in retrospect she extracted abundant "nourishment from her juvenile readings."

Her evocation of the Hon. Lady of Alconleigh, huddled in the disused linen cupboard at the top of the house, "lingering for hours about life and death, especially about death, is one of the evergreen passages in *The Pursuit of Love*, and it rings absolutely true. One shares the bright child's excitement over its discoveries; one hears its crescendo of giggles. The far joke never seemed to let out, and a good joke for my was one of the highest me of praise.

In 1914, when her parents "rattled to the country owing the war, she attended a day school in London, and at the age of 16 she went to a finishing school, which gave her a "ice to visit the Continent other girls. Her letters to mother bubble over with "ment of this miniature id Tour.

Who doesn't one always "in hotels?" she wrote "tically from Paris on April 22, delighted with the tele and hot and cold water in bedroom, the very scrumptious and coffee for "cher", the lemon squash straws. "I spend my time "being for baths, etc. . . . are dozens of sweet liars here (hall boys) perps. I shall give them my "The other girls powd their noses the whole "I wish I could, I'm sure avelling one ought to. . . . I loved the Louvre. One spend weeks there and get tired of it. We saw Italian pictures, Titian, Cimabue, and all of to prepare us for Florence.

are all tired as we walked without stopping

since 10 this morning, but it was well worth it. I got postcards of all my favourite pictures. Mona Lisa is wonderful. Miss S says men still fall in love with her—one man fell in love with her and smote her for several years."

None of the girls wanted to leave Paris but Florence and Venice afforded ample compensation. From Florence Nancy wrote: "Being here is lovely too, although there is no building (except the Duomo) to touch Pisa. The buildings there are in a much better position, so white and in the middle of such green grass. Everything here is so brightly coloured, it must be the sun. . . . I feel as though I have seen originals of every statue and picture I ever heard of."

already, as good as Miss S and better than anyone else. I get along famously. I do all the bargaining for the others and always get things reduced. I talk as though I had been here a month and indeed I feel like it."

"Last night we went for a walk on the river and a man with a guitar and a girl with a heavenly voice serenaded us. I gave them two lira and they were overcome and went on for hours. It was too delicious. . . . I found some lovely corals, small but down to my waist, 2 strings for £2. Most exciting bargaining going on. They are really 180 lira and I am determined to have them for £1.50. In vain the woman weeps and wrings her hands, inexorable as fate I pursue my ends. Luckily she weeps in English as my limited Italian gives out now and then. I converse with the little boy who corrects me with a cheerful smile. *Disgraziamente* (unfortunately) our *cameriera* (chamber maid) speaks French, so we get no practice there. We always have break in bed at 8.30. It is a meal not worth getting up for. The first morning we ordered toast and marmalade—absolute failure."

"Do commission me to buy you some pictures, you will never have such a chance again!" Even the purchase of corals gave Nancy a pleasant thrill. "When I was going to pay the woman she dragged me behind a screen and in a dramatic tone said that she saw a policeman and anyhow there are spies everywhere! I scented a bolshevik plot at least, but on further explanation discovered that if I was seen to buy the corals I should have to pay a luxury tax! She told me to hide them till I got home, so away I crept feeling like a criminal! Nice of her. They are lovely, I must wear them all day under my clothes or they will be stolen, so I am told."

She thought the Uffizi gallery "thousands of times nicer" than the Pitti, where the pictures were "lovely but so badly arranged. About one beauty in each room, the rest—rubbish. . . . I had no idea I was so fond of pictures before, especially Raphael, Botticelli and Lippo Lippi. . . . If only I had a room of my own, I would make it a regular picture gallery. . . . I don't think it is too late to develop a taste in pictures at 17, do you? I really love them. As for the statues, I used to hate them, but when you have seen some of them here you can't help liking them. . . . I have never been so happy in my life before, in spite of such minor incidents as flees! If you knew what it is like here you would leave England for good and settle here at once."

Elaborate accounts followed of the *Scoppio del Carro* (explosion of the chariot) outside the cathedral at Easter, of the afternoon races in the Casino, and of a bloodthirsty film called *Dante*: "Eleven murders close to with details, a man's hands chopped off very close to and full of detail, and a man dying of starvation and ending another man very very close to and the death of Dante with great detail helped to add a mild excitement to a film full of bazilles (on land and sea), molten lead, a burning city and other little everyday matters. . . .

From Venice she wrote: "I would much rather have a villa in Florence than here because of the lovely scenery. Here of course there is none, no trees, no grass. However, this is lovely too, quite heavenly." She hoped her mother would let her wear a Spanish comb which she had rashly bought. "I had look quite old in it, a *femme du monde* you know, especially when I wear a fur. I really am a *femme du monde* now." Between seeing the sights, including a gorgeous procession on St Mark's day and paintings by Titian and Tintoretto which repelled her

but that, I fear, is my bad taste", she selected a touching variety of gifts for her family.

In spite of an occasional flea she was fascinated by hotels. There is an atmosphere of excitement, of latent danger in an hotel which is not created by the home. Locking my door at night is a never-failing joy, as is going in the lift (I can work it myself now). Then the feeling that when you are out all your things may (according to Miss S most probably) be stolen causes pleasant thrills to frequent the marrow. One of the women here was walking today in a cello when a man snatched her bag. With true Anglo-Saxon doggedness she hung on to it, the man let go and ran away. And this might happen to one any day. How romantic! When I see anyone glance at my corals I give an invisible snarl and put them under my pillow at night."

Home in the safe Cotswolds Nancy was often bored. She longed "to be grown-up and live with grown-up people". As a debutante she enjoyed a conventional succession of seasons during that hectic period immortalized by Evelyn Waugh, who was to become one of her closest friends, but she was too clever to enjoy the platitudes of her callow dancing partners. She and Tom were allowed to invite their friends to stay at Swinbrook. These were barely tolerated by her father: he could endure the hearties but youths with an aesthetic veneer were branded as "sewers", and Nancy showed a perverse preference for the latter.

When her 18-year-old sister Diana married Bryan Guinness (now Lord Moyne) and settled in Buckingham Street (now Place) Nancy was able to escape into an atmosphere very different from Swinbrook, for they attracted a brilliant coterie of literary and artistic personalities, Oxford contemporaries and fashionable

beauties. Several of their Oxford friends, myself included, had already published books of some distinction, and Nancy was inspired to embark on her first novel, *Highland Fling*. Evelyn Waugh was then engaged on his second novel, *Vile Bodies*, and for a while Nancy stayed with him and his first wife in Canonbury Square, Islington. Already she looked up to him as a literary mentor.

Of Nancy's contemporaries perhaps Mark Ogilvie-Grant exerted the most obvious influence on her early writings, many of which he illustrated with amusing line drawings. Outwardly conventional, neat, spare and clean-shaven, he had bursts of exuberant fantasy, like Robert Byron, who became an ardent Byzantinist. Mark memorized a vast repertoire of sentimental Victorian ballads which he trilled and warbled with a gusto rivaled by Robert Byron's booming roistering. Henry Yorke, alias Green, had written *Blindness* while still at Eton: his humour was more sardonic. Brian Howard was a verbal pyrotechnician who had published verse in *Whirls* and edited the once notorious *Eton Canoe*, *épater les bourgeois* could have been his motto. John Suro, founder of the Oxford Railway Club, a mimic of genius ever whimsical and spontaneous, was the life and soul of every party.

Albert Gates, the protagonist of Nancy's first novel, was suggested by Robert Byron's cult of Victoriana to which most of us subscribed in a playful spirit. "My name," said Albert with some asperity, "is Albert Memorial Gates. I took Memorial in addition to my baptismal Albert at my confirmation out of admiration for the Albert Memorial, a very great work of art which may be seen in a London suburb called Kensington." A far cry from Robert's subsequent Byzantinism! Mark was to reappear as the "Wonderful Old Songster of Kew Green" in Nancy's *Pigeon Pie*. General Murphree was founded on her father.

At this period, and until her marriage in 1933, an almost inexplicable infatuation kept her in a state of nervous suspense. She fancied she had fallen in love with Hamish Eskine, a social butterfly who hovered, as Arthur Waley remarked of Ronald Firbank, an inch or two above the surface of things. Amiable and debonair, he was also a "Hon"—a Pierrot quite incapable of passion. Evidently he glittered in comparison with the bucolic neighbours of Swinbrook. To their mutual croon Mark Ogilvie-Grant, then in Cairo, she confided the vicissitudes of this exasperating relationship. "Byron is so like Hamish in character," she wrote, "the other day Hamish said to me in tones of deepest satisfaction, 'You haven't known a single happy moment since we met, have you?' Very true as a matter of fact, what he would really like would be for me to die and a few others and then he'd be able to say 'I bring death on all who love me.' It's so sad, when you're away there's nobody I can laugh about Hamish with and he is such a joke isn't he?"

Oh dear, how unhappy Hamish does make me some times," she told Mark again. "I'm so exactly the wrong person for him really that I simply can't imagine how it all happened. It's all most peculiar. But sometimes I really wish I were dead, which is odd for me as I have a cheerful disposition by nature. I'm sorry to grumble like this. I really do honestly think everything would be all right if we were married. My book (*Highland Fling*) has been accepted by the agents which is a cheering thought. I don't know how much that means but I suppose they don't take something that's absolutely unmarketable."

On March 30, 1930: "I'm making such a lot of money with articles—£22 since Christmas and more owing to me so I'm saving it up to be married but Evelyn (Waugh) says don't save it, dress better and catch a better man. Evelyn is always so full of sound common sense. The family have read *Vile Bodies* and I'm not allowed to know him, so right I think. . . . As a list of those forbidden the house now included all her best friends Nancy foresaw more tirades with her family. "However, I am now making £4.4s a week by writing articles and hope I may soon become self-supporting. I regard financial independence as almost the sum of human happiness, don't you?"

When Hamish's mother, fearing that he "was going to the bad" at Oxford, begged Nancy for advice, she replied conscientiously that it would be better to take him away and find him a job. "Oh my life is difficult," she exclaimed, "trying to manage Hamish and the family. . . . Only I believe that I'm something quite solid in his life, which is the only comforting reflection."

After breaking off the engagement when Hamish was taken to America Nancy told Mark: "I tried to commit suicide by gas, it is a lovely sensation just like taking anaesthetic so I shan't be sorry any more for schoolmistresses who are found dead in that way, but just in the middle I



Nancy Mitford aged 2, with her mother and father

This article is based on Nancy Mitford: a Memoir by Harold Acton, to be published by Hamish Hamilton on September 8, at £5.25.

of nail (5).

- 1 Hairy start to Lear's birds-nesting story (3, 3, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 1, 5).
- 2 Forceful miscevoing of Thracian leader in Greece (9).
- 3 Classical scholar—Shakespeare only in a small way (London) (7).
- 4 Greed causes overhead commitments, against gold account primarily (13).
- 5 Astronomer uses this sheepdog breeder, we hear (10).
- 6 Manipulating the ship's tackle (7).
- 7 German-American architect's Greek address to a pope (7).
- 8 American sailor was wounded, it seems, consumed with (4 7).
- 9 Can such jewelry appear that messy? (9).
- 10 Define you, say, on the same form of Roman's fiery cover (7).
- 11 Adam, first member of this racy family? (13).
- 12 Daylight's coming up from the hollow (3).
- 13 Devon city has no right to accommodate for example an interpreter (7).
- 14 Deliver us from Thurbur's falling bed *et hac genus omne* (6, 4, 2, 4, 2, 3, 5).
- 15 'ow would the king of Northumbria fare in battle? (3).
- 17 Enlarged or destroyed? (5, 2).
- 18 After the vacation I have such a lamentable account (9).
- 19 Bet Caroline got squiffy at it (11).
- 20 One's due a peerage? (11).
- 31 In USA 20 is topos and unmarried (8).
- 33 Cigantic potential talent apparent in two circles (9).
- 33 Farm vehicle holds a West End pamphleteer (9).
- 37 Sadly squil awkward miss, causing selfishness? (9).
- 39 Given quarts—or firewood? (8).
- 42 Stringed instrument of a legendary baleful beauty (7).
- 43 Jacobite will only give *simple* interest? (3-10).
- 46 Wigwag's bombast (13).
- 48 Ring member in time to get her (5).
- 51 Off at last—how people shout! (10).
- 54 Allocation of building material for London docks (9).
- 56 Is the academicien chosen? He is (9).
- 58 A grouse-shooter, this man at Lord's? (7).
- 59 Plain sort of master (7).
- 60 Plain sort of master one art-master stop in confusion (7).
- 61 No intellectual squabble is started by a crafty blow (3-4).
- 62 Up-to-date desert fighters rise to the top of the bill (7).
- 63 One's husband's substandard dogs being used in a performance (7).
- 65 Handy sort of nail (5).

Gardening

The noble spud

I am inordinately fond of the potato—boiled, roasted, baked in its jacket, chipped, mashed, or as croquettes. They tell you potatoes are not fattening—at least the millions of the potato producers' organizations do. Maybe I should not eat them, but I much enjoy them and I am interested in the various comments I receive from readers.

Some ask me why varieties of potato such as Arran Pilot, Home Guard, or whatever, have lost their flavour. Now I remember reading some publication of the old Ministry of Agriculture which stated positively that there was no such thing as 'flavour' in potatoes. Maybe they are right. Maybe all that different varieties of potato can offer is variety of texture, the ability to keep their shape and 'nice' 'new potato' texture and not boil to a mush. Or later, to roast or bake well or to make chips that turn out crisp, golden brown, un-wrinkled, and not soggy or greasy.

Few potatoes can claim all these virtues, and fewer still can claim to be heavy croppers as well. I still believe that Golden Wonder is the finest maincrop potato yet produced—it is superb boiled, baked, roasted or chipped. It is not a

heavy cropper, but if seed is obtained early in January or February, set to sprout, planted early, and lifted late October, it yields well enough.

I sometimes wonder if people who think a flower like the sweet pea or the rose, has lost its scent, or a vegetable its flavour, may just perhaps be getting old so that the nose and the palate are not so discerning as they used to be.

Now on my light soil if we run into dry weather I have to water generously or I get a very poor potato crop. Some varieties, thus watered, boil to a mush. But this year we have found that Red Craig's Royal does not.

This year's potato crop up and down the country is going to be light. So perhaps we will be importing the variety Bintje from Holland. This will be good news. It is the finest potato for chips. I know—better even than our standard chip potato, Majestic. A good 'chipper' must have a low water content. If not, when you drop it into the hot fat the water boils off quickly, the chips' sides wrinkle, and when you lift them out of the fat a lot of it lies in the wrinkles and your chip is greasy and soggy.

Next I am told that the aphid infestations have been very bad

this year in some areas, so there will be many acres of potatoes infected with virus disease spread by the aphid. So, be very careful where you buy your seed potatoes from next year—only from reputable firms, and not from any newly sprung up, so called garden centre.

By the same token do not try to economize by saving your own potatoes to grow on again next year.

One more potato thought. Several readers have sent me the small round green tomato like fruits they have discovered on their potato plants, wondering what they were. Of course, they are the seeds of the potato, and these are often produced in a hot summer. They are poisonous, as are the leaves and stems of the potato. The tubers we eat are harmless of course, but if they are eaten green they can become green and be poisonous. Never cook 'greened' potatoes or feed them to animals.

A seed growers' association has issued a warning that certain seeds will be in short supply next year. Readers have asked me of which vegetables they could save seeds in their own garden. I would hazard a guess that beans—dwarf or climbing French and runner beans—be scarce. Readers have asked me of which vegetables they could save seeds in their own garden. I would hazard a guess that beans—dwarf or climbing French and runner beans—be scarce. Readers have asked me of which vegetables they could save seeds in their own garden. I would hazard a guess that beans—dwarf or climbing French and runner beans—be scarce.

Mark three or four plants at the end of a row, and leave all the pods to ripen on these plants. This is better than just leaving the last few pods on all the plants because they will contain small seeds and may even be touched up by a late frost.

One could do the same with peas, but it is probably a bit late in the season now. I would not recommend saving seeds of lettuce, radishes or any of the brassica family. All the brassica family—cabbages, the brussels sprouts, cauliflowers and the rest, are exceedingly promiscuous and cross pollinate each other with disastrous results, so I would not try saving seed from any of these.

And thinking of brassicas the white fly have now arrived in vast numbers on all our autumn and winter cabbage family. So we have been spraying with the pyrethrum-resmethrin Sprayday, made by Pan Britannica Industries, with total success. We will probably have to do this every week or so for a time because the spray is not long lasting in its effect. It is, however, a ferocious 'knock down' spray, killing the white fly in about 60 seconds flat. Really it is something to do with the hot weather, but I have never known the birds to be so hard on our young brassica plants. They start on the seedlings almost as soon as they appear through the ground, and attack the young plants when they are planted out. We now cover the seed bed with wire netting, and spray the young plants with Curb.

Roy Hay



Potato plant, from Bauhin's Prodromus 1620.

Bridge

Probing for game

You cannot expect agreement between experts on an answer to the simplest problem. Most magazines conduct a monthly competition which is more entertaining than instructive; it keeps the names of the judges in front of readers.

Apart from a valid distinction between bidding at duplicate and at rubber bridge, each question can be roughly divided into two parts: 'do you play' and 'if not, what contract are you seeking?' Regarded in this way the problems should have uniform solutions. Fortunately for the reader, all the experts use different methods and assume that their partners understand them. Of them I bid as if he were playing with a stranger and almost the only universal principle is the forced response to a change of suit.

Questions in the May issue of *The Bridge Magazine* were described as difficult, possibly because there was more disagreement than usual between the panel; one of them, anticipating that he was going to be out of step with his colleagues, plaintively asked me 'I'm supposed to play with someone I know.' Here is the first problem with the majority vote; after that I give up.

Game all; dealer East. West holds ♠10 4, ♥5 4 3, ♦K J 9, ♣A Q J 5 and must bid after the following sequence:

South West North
♠ 4 3 2 1 0
♥ 5 4 3 2 1 0
♦ K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Scoring by international match points at duplicate should not influence your call, because I can think of no circumstance when I would prefer East to bid Two Hearts. What you have to decide is whether he has four hearts and is looking for a game in that suit; alternatively, whether East is showing control of hearts with the overt desire to play in No Trumps if West proposes.

Believe it or not, almost half the panel voted for Four Hearts in the belief that East was inviting game in a red suit, although he had already shown a minimum hand over West's response of Two Clubs. If he were strong, who did he not bid Two Hearts over Two Clubs?

Put the question differently and you see the answer immediately. When does a bid show a feature (eg. control) and not a genuine suit? When a suit, in this instance Diamonds, has already been agreed. Since East may have three hearts only, or even fewer, he will find the four little hearts in West's hand a liability and be glad to hear him sign off in Four Diamonds.

In a similar competition 17 years ago, with North South vulnerable at rubber bridge, and without a part score, South held ♠A Q 5, ♥J 3, ♦Q 9 8 6, ♣K 6 3. Bidding had proceeded:

North East South West
♠ 4 3 2 1 0
♥ 5 4 3 2 1 0
♦ K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

and you were asked what South should rebid. Here the Q 9 8 6 provided powerful support and the obvious answer was Three Diamonds. But South's bid is not so clear-cut, since it is not defensive, by raising his partner he is inviting him to look for game in the minor where it is remote.

Game is far more probable in No Trumps than in Diamonds but South is trickless in Clubs. Having already limited his strength by his first response he is in the happy position to press forward with the inferential bid of Two Spades. This second response will not be passed when North South have no score below, nor does it announce a genuine suit in which he wishes to play the hand since South neglected the opportunity to bid One Spade. If North now rejects a contract in No Trumps because he is without protection in Clubs, he will rebid Three Diamonds or Three Hearts; in either event South can show his preference by bidding Four Diamonds (the passing) with the certainty that he and his partner have been talking in the same language.

It is not without interest that only 12 out of *The Bridge World's* panel of 50 voted for Two Spades, and this suggests that however large the number of experts some of them are certain to be on the wrong track. The only way to find a satisfactory solution to these brain-teasers is by an imaginary reconstruction of the partner's hidden hand; you will not then raise him automatically with four of his second suit, especially when they are headed by the six.

Edward Mayer

Good Food Guide

More than just coffee and cake

The last time Vienna had an article to itself in this series, the pound fetched 62 schillings, so the writer said. Now the rate of exchange is down to below 40, so it might be wise to begin at the cheap end of the market. Perhaps in no capital, not even Paris, is there such good food to be had in all categories from the most expensive to the cheapest. At that lower end, you won't find much physical comfort but as you gorge on some delicious local sausage and beer from the Fass, the uncomfortable bench is hardly likely to worry you. Besides in the *Beisl*, you are not expected to linger too long. The demand from local workers for your place will be strong.

One of the best of these local pubs, as it has seemed to the writer on several occasions for quite a number of years, is the Drei Hacken in the Singerstrasse, not far from St Stephen's cathedral. Gerwitschke (broth with miniature dumplings) or Lungenstrudel (clear soup with a kind of haggis-cum-strudel, believe it or not) are wonderful value at 5s each. Röllschinken mit Linsen, a huge piece of rough bacon with rough lentils or Jägerschnitzel, a large pork chop with mushrooms, both at around 35s, will be plenty to keep you going. In such a place you will have the chance to see real Viennese characters rather than the international clientele found in many other places.

The Balkan restaurants, for long a feature of Vienna eating, have not enjoyed a high reputation of late, but on a spot visit, the unpretentious and inexpensive Dubrovnik, close by the lovely Stadtpark, turned up trumps. Aywar, a strong Serbian salad of peppers and garlic, is an advisable beginning (17s) especially if one wants to indulge in one of the heavier main courses such as Sarma, which are stuffed, slightly sour cabbage leaves with yoghurt (47s), or Silfki Verceci, a dish of thickly spiced sausage, veal and stuffed cabbage (57s), or Razmijci, pork medallions on rice (35s). Pancakes, either with jam (15s) or with nuts and chocolate (17s) complete a substantial if unsuitable meal, but do not forget the excellent Turkish coffee. The bill, if you stick to beer rather than wine, and that is advisable with that kind of food, will be little more than £3. The atmosphere here is simple and friendly, the service first rate, but in the Balkan restaurants you are less likely to find English-speaking staff than in the more expensive places.

The Falstaff in Währingerstrasse, opposite the Volksoper, divides opinion. Certainly if you are nearby (and cannot get into the Volksoper's highly recommended concert) you might enjoy Tafelspitz—which is basically a healthy portion of boiled beef and you will eat reasonably, with a viertel of open white wine as accompaniment. But if you want to get away from the centre, you will be a wiser (though considerably poorer) man to make for Wegenstein-Weisser Schwan.

Here, sitting outside on a sunny day, you can still imagine you are at a hunting lodge, more reader than the eating game and poultry as it should be prepared, cooked by the owner himself. A sample meal delighted us with Heurige Gansl, succulent local roast goose with Semmelknödel (75s), wild boar in a well seasoned cream sauce (85s) and Spangelfisch, a cut of sucking pig (75s) preceded by fresh asparagus soup. You may also choose your own trout from the fishing bowl by the entrance. The draught lager is a splendid drink here, if you want to spend your money on the food rather than the wine.

This writer's favourite haunt remains the quaint Zauber Erde und Garten Stock, for which there is no better translation than 'Upstairs, Downstairs', after the Nestroy play of that name, played at this June's Vienna Festival. Downstairs, a seat at a bar will bring you what looked like typical Viennese fare, of a simple kind. Upstairs the cuisine is *haute*, and admirable relaxation after a tiring long round the superb national art museum nearby.

Three visits there, over the years, have not dampened enthusiasm for the place. There are only half a dozen tables and the cooking is done specially for you, so you need time. Kalbssteak Napoli, veal encased in bacon with spiced cheese (77s) was irrefragable but perhaps more typical was the Kalbeber such Berliner Art, grilled calves liver with bacon and onions

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In a similar competition 17 years ago, with North South vulnerable at rubber bridge, and without a part score, South held ♠A Q 5, ♥J 3, ♦Q 9 8 6, ♣K 6 3. Bidding had proceeded:

North East South West
♠ 4 3 2 1 0
♥ 5 4 3 2 1 0
♦ K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

and you were asked what South should rebid. Here the Q 9 8 6 provided powerful support and the obvious answer was Three Diamonds. But South's bid is not so clear-cut, since it is not defensive, by raising his partner he is inviting him to look for game in the minor where it is remote.

Game is far more probable in No Trumps than in Diamonds but South is trickless in Clubs. Having already limited his strength by his first response he is in the happy position to press forward with the inferential bid of Two Spades. This second response will not be passed when North South have no score below, nor does it announce a genuine suit in which he wishes to play the hand since South neglected the opportunity to bid One Spade. If North now rejects a contract in No Trumps because he is without protection in Clubs, he will rebid Three Diamonds or Three Hearts; in either event South can show his preference by bidding Four Diamonds (the passing) with the certainty that he and his partner have been talking in the same language.

It is not without interest that only 12 out of *The Bridge World's* panel of 50 voted for Two Spades, and this suggests that however large the number of experts some of them are certain to be on the wrong track. The only way to find a satisfactory solution to these brain-teasers is by an imaginary reconstruction of the partner's hidden hand; you will not then raise him automatically with four of his second suit, especially when they are headed by the six.

Put the question differently and you see the answer immediately. When does a bid show a feature (eg. control) and not a genuine suit? When a suit, in this instance Diamonds, has already been agreed. Since East may have three hearts only, or even fewer, he will find the four little hearts in West's hand a liability and be glad to hear him sign off in Four Diamonds.

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Chess

Quantity and not quality

Just returned from watching the keen, life-and-death struggles for miles at the British Championships at Morecambe two scenes, both connected and suffused with colour, remain vivid in my memory. One is the splendour of the setting sun over Morecambe Bay which, encompassed on either side by a sort of purple haze reminding one of the proximity of the Lake District, seems to send a stream of golden mist over the sea; the other is the white agonized face of Louis de Veuze as he strove (successfully) to gain the necessary point to tie for second place, all through the final day and right up to the dim hours of the morning of the next day.

I am not seeking officiously to talk about the quality of play in the championships, but in the case I have so admitted that I have already been anticipated in this prickly design. Much the best comment was made by a shrewd and obviously precocious two-year-old who burst into tears at the sight of play in Round 10 and had to be led out protesting violently in convincing screams at the low standard prevailing. Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings!

This is not meant to denigrate or disparage Bill Hartston's win of the title. He showed with crystal clarity that he was the best player of the tournament and indeed played the only completely publishable game of the championship. Deservedly, he was a full point ahead of the rest of the field and no doubt his own play was affected by the power of the opposition very much as the great runner who is supposed to win at a world or national record is handicapped by the feeble running of the other competitors. It is very probable that had such success been shared by Keene, Smeaton and Nunn been competing then Hartston would have contrived to raise the standard of his play accordingly, and still have won the title.

Four players tied for second place with seven points each, Louis de Veuze, Max Fuller, Tony Miles and Simon Webb. Both Webb and de Veuze have noticeably increased their reputation in so doing. In quite a number of games in this

event, as also in Birmingham a few months ago, Webb excelled in counter-attack with the Black pieces. But he does suffer from the defect of failing quite often to force through these attacks with sufficient precision. Once he manages to eliminate this fault the title may well be within his grasp.

Louis de Veuze has made an astonishing advance in playing strength over the last year or so. He still needs to refine his play by further study and, as appeared in his game against Hartston, for example, there are certain important aspects of the game which he is not yet an expert at. But a player who can make such an advance in a bare year is clearly capable of gaining further ground. To the blasé expert his ideas may often seem naive and ingenuous. But they are his own ideas that he has worked out for himself and I find this refreshing.

The Australian player, Max Fuller, too, did well to come equal second. He is essentially a tactical player, dangerous in hand-to-hand combat but also with the deficiencies that such a player inevitably suffers from: an inability to comprehend the principles of position play and a consequent awkwardness in dealing with situations that cannot be treated tactically.

The Junior World Champion, Tony Miles, was disappointing. This may seem a severe thing to say about someone who tied for second place in the British Championship, but more, more, more was expected of him. Can it be that the keen edge of his play is blunted by over-indulgence in the weekend congresses that are now so popular? Whilst it is good to see so many of these congresses being held and to perceive the evident increasing popularity of the game, their advent is not an unmixed blessing. The conditions of play at these events tend to induce a superficiality of judgment that cannot but be detrimental to the standard of play in longer events. Quantity and not quality is their motto and, if it takes Tony Miles considerably longer to become a grandmaster than much of the fault can be laid at the door of the weekend congresses.

Here is the fine Hartston I mentioned was played in Round 10. Sicilian Defence

1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 e6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nc6 5. Nc3 Qc7 6. Bg5 Nf6 7. Qd2 Qc6 8. Bxf6 gxf6 9. e5 dxe5 10. Nxe5 Qd6 11. Nf3 Qe7 12. Bc4 Qd6 13. Bb3 Qe7 14. Bc4 Qd6 15. Bb3 Qe7 16. Bc4 Qd6 17. Bb3 Qe7 18. Bc4 Qd6 19. Bb3 Qe7 20. Bc4 Qd6 21. Bb3 Qe7 22. Bc4 Qd6 23. Bb3 Qe7 24. Bc4 Qd6 25. Bb3 Qe7 26. Bc4 Qd6 27. Bb3 Qe7 28. Bc4 Qd6 29. Bb3 Qe7 30. Bc4 Qd6 31. Bb3 Qe7 32. Bc4 Qd6 33. Bb3 Qe7 34. Bc4 Qd6 35. Bb3 Qe7 36. Bc4 Qd6 37. Bb3 Qe7 38. Bc4 Qd6 39. Bb3 Qe7 40. Bc4 Qd6 41. Bb3 Qe7 42. Bc4 Qd6 43. Bb3 Qe7 44. Bc4 Qd6 45. Bb3 Qe7 46. Bc4 Qd6 47. Bb3 Qe7 48. Bc4 Qd6 49. Bb3 Qe7 50. Bc4 Qd6 51. Bb3 Qe7 52. Bc4 Qd6 53. Bb3 Qe7 54. Bc4 Qd6 55. Bb3 Qe7 56. Bc4 Qd6 57. Bb3 Qe7 58. Bc4 Qd6 59. Bb3 Qe7 60. Bc4 Qd6 61. Bb3 Qe7 62. Bc4 Qd6 63. Bb3 Qe7 64. Bc4 Qd6 65. Bb3 Qe7 66. Bc4 Qd6 67. Bb3 Qe7 68. Bc4 Qd6 69. Bb3 Qe7 70. Bc4 Qd6 71. Bb3 Qe7 72. Bc4 Qd6 73. Bb3 Qe7 74. Bc4 Qd6 75. Bb3 Qe7 76. Bc4 Qd6 77. Bb3 Qe7 78. Bc4 Qd6 79. Bb3 Qe7 80. Bc4 Qd6 81. Bb3 Qe7 82. Bc4 Qd6 83. Bb3 Qe7 84. Bc4 Qd6 85. Bb3 Qe7 86. Bc4 Qd6 87. Bb3 Qe7 88. Bc4 Qd6 89. Bb3 Qe7 90. Bc4 Qd6 91. Bb3 Qe7 92. Bc4 Qd6 93. Bb3 Qe7 94. Bc4 Qd6 95. Bb3 Qe7 96. Bc4 Qd6 97. Bb3 Qe7 98. Bc4 Qd6 99. Bb3 Qe7 100. Bc4 Qd6

From the ensuing variations White emerges, but is vulnerable but if 21. Bxb3 Rxb3; 22. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 23. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 24. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 25. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 26. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 27. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 28. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 29. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 30. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 31. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 32. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 33. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 34. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 35. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 36. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 37. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 38. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 39. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 40. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 41. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 42. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 43. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 44. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 45. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 46. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 47. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 48. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 49. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 50. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 51. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 52. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 53. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 54. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 55. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 56. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 57. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 58. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 59. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 60. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 61. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 62. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 63. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 64. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 65. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 66. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 67. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 68. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 69. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 70. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 71. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 72. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 73. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 74. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 75. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 76. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 77. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 78. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 79. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 80. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 81. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 82. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 83. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 84. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 85. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 86. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 87. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 88. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 89. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 90. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 91. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 92. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 93. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 94. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 95. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 96. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 97. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 98. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 99. Kf1 Rb3; and the BP 100. Kf1 Rb3

This liquidation favours Black, he was hoping for by 29. R-K2; 30. N-B3; 31. N-B3; 32. N-B3; 33. N-B3; 34. N-B3; 35. N-B3; 36. N-B3; 37. N-B3; 38. N-B3; 39. N-B3; 40. N-B3; 41. N-B3; 42. N-B3; 43. N-B3; 44. N-B3; 45. N-B3; 46. N-B3; 47. N-B3; 48. N-B3; 49. N-B3; 50. N-B3; 51. N-B3; 52. N-B3; 53. N-B3; 54. N-B3; 55. N-B3; 56. N-B3; 57. N-B3; 58. N-B3; 59. N-B3; 60. N-B3; 61. N-B3; 62. N-B3; 63. N-B3; 64. N-B3; 65. N-B3; 66. N-B3; 67. N-B3; 68. N-B3; 69. N-B3; 70. N-B3; 71. N-B3; 72. N-B3; 73. N-B3; 74. N-B3; 75. N-B3; 76. N-B3; 77. N-B3; 78. N-B3; 79. N-B3; 80. N-B3; 81. N-B3; 82. N-B3; 83. N-B3; 84. N-B3; 85. N-B3; 86. N-B3; 87. N-B3; 88. N-B3; 89. N-B3; 90. N-B3; 91. N-B3; 92. N-B3; 93. N-B3; 94. N-B3; 95. N-B3; 96. N-B3; 97. N-B3; 98. N-B3; 99. N-B3; 100. N-B3

A strong move ates White's best pi ranging Bishop. What now ensues is an object less power of the Black and with that of a 30. N-B3; 31. N-B3; 32. N-B3; 33. N-B3; 34. N-B3; 35. N-B3; 36. N-B3; 37. N-B3; 38. N-B3; 39. N-B3; 40. N-B3; 41. N-B3; 42. N-B3; 43. N-B3; 44. N-B3; 45. N-B3; 46. N-B3; 47. N-B3; 48. N-B3; 49. N-B3; 50. N-B3; 51. N-B3; 52. N-B3; 53. N-B3; 54. N-B3; 55. N-B3; 56. N-B3; 57. N-B3; 58. N-B3; 59. N-B3; 60. N-B3; 61. N-B3; 62. N-B3; 63. N-B3; 64. N-B3; 65. N-B3; 66. N-B3; 67. N-B3; 68. N-B3; 69. N-B3; 70. N-B3; 71. N-B3; 72. N-B3; 73. N-B3; 74. N-B3; 75. N-B3; 76. N-B3; 77. N-B3; 78. N-B3; 79. N-B3; 80. N-B3; 81. N-B3; 82. N-B3; 83. N-B3; 84. N-B3; 85. N-B3; 86. N-B3; 87. N-B3; 88. N-B3; 89. N-B3; 90. N-B3; 91. N-B3; 92. N-B3; 93. N-B3; 94. N-B3; 95. N-B3; 96. N-B3; 97. N-B3; 98. N-B3; 99. N-B3; 100. N-B3

Creating a passed which White might sign. 30. N-B3; 31. N-B3; 32. N-B3; 33. N-B3; 34. N-B3; 35. N-B3; 36. N-B3; 37. N-B3; 38. N-B3; 39. N-B3; 40. N-B3; 41. N-B3; 42. N-B3; 43. N-B3; 44. N-B3; 45. N-B3; 46. N-B3; 47. N-B



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John Carter



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1072, Numbur-11

Gardening

VISIONED SHRUB
in Ruses A Handbook
tree, from the head
late. David Austin Rose
Ibription. Wolverhampton

Situation normal in Rhodesia as the Victoria Falls talks head for failure before they begin

"There is something for everyone at the Victoria Falls," says the smooth-voiced announcer in a commercial on Rhodesia Radio. For the tourists, perhaps. But it is hard to foresee either the Rhodesian Government or the African National Council getting much satisfaction from their meeting on Monday morning on the Victoria Falls bridge.

The gulf that separates the two sides is as deep as the gorge over which the talks will open. But unlike the white and black negotiating teams seems unbridgeable. Unless either side is prepared to make major modifications in its initial negotiating position—and this is most unlikely—there is little prospect of the talks continuing much beyond the opening stage.

For the 12-man ANC delegation, which is preparing its own draft constitution for consideration at the bridge meeting, there is one overriding issue—how much of a commitment by the Rhodesians to the principle of majority rule. Exactly how and when majority rule should take place is a question the ANC has not yet decided and it could lead to renewed feuding.

Some, mainly adherents of the more

militant Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), want an immediate transfer of power—which means within a year. The more moderate Zambundu, the smaller of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu), are prepared to think in terms of a transitional period lasting up to five years so long as a fixed timetable is agreed.

However, any talk of a timetable is unacceptable to the Rhodesians. "The Rhodesian Government is not going to agree to hand the government over on any fixed time scale," a senior government source told me. "We are prepared to consider an evolutionary formula, if the ANC insists on a straight transition on a fixed time scale then the conference will founder."

At this stage the Rhodesians are not even prepared to concede the principle of eventual African majority rule. "We do not think it has to be that for Rhodesia," the same source said. "Our national aim is to guarantee a permanent home for all races and we do not think majority rule meets this aim." Some members of the ruling Rhodesian Front Party are actively canvassing the idea of a "categorical" solution—a form of separate development

under which Rhodesia would be divided into homelands for whites, Matebele and Mashonas.

As far as the Rhodesians are concerned, the Victoria Falls meeting should be little more than a signing ceremony at which both sides will formally express their intention to seek a solution to the constitutional crisis through peaceful rather than military means. They intend the real negotiating (assuming the talks get that far) to be done by committees meeting inside Rhodesia—although the ANC has said it would not attend these meetings if they are held within the country.

The Rhodesians say they are prepared to open talks on the basis either of the 1969 constitution or the 1971 independence agreement between Mr Ian Smith and Sir Alec Douglas-Home. This agreement was found by Lord Pearce's commission to be unacceptable to the majority of Africans in Rhodesia. The ANC is hardly likely to want to begin talks there and it is perhaps a measure of how out of touch the Rhodesian Government is with ANC thinking that it should put this forward as a serious proposition. The political differences between the two sides are exacerbated by

mutual distrust. The ANC has no faith in Mr Smith's ability to keep his word, and his public utterances since the talks were announced have reinforced his view that he is not really interested in a negotiated settlement.

For their part the Rhodesians remain convinced that the ANC does not represent majority African opinion. They are only talking to them, they say, because of the ANC's international recognition. They also expect the ANC's present unity quickly to disintegrate when the rivalries between Zanu and Zapu, Shona and Matebele militant and moderate, flare into the open again.

It is hard to see how the deadlock between the two sides is going to be broken unless outside pressures—powerful enough to impose a compromise. But that seems unlikely. If the talks collapse the ANC has said it will step up guerrilla operations in the border areas. The Rhodesians have their own plans to escalate the war against the guerrillas and also intend to start talks with representatives of "moderate" African opinion—tribal chiefs, businessmen, farmers and possibly even members of Zapu whom they

think they can still detach from the ANC. The drift towards a prolonged and bloody confrontation would have begun.

However, the significance of the talks seems to be lost on most white Rhodesians. There is no sense of urgency or feeling that the end of white rule may be approaching. It is hard to imagine a more stable and untroubled society. The atmosphere is of almost unreal calm: people still seem prosperous enough despite 10 years of sanctions and for the majority of them the fighting in the border areas seems as far away as Northern Ireland does to most Londoners.

So far the Government has made no attempt to prepare public opinion for the fact that a change in the status quo may be necessary. As one leading member of the opposition Rhodesian Party put it: "For most Rhodesians the alternative to continued white rule is too ghastly to contemplate—it is unthinkable that they might one day have to live under a black government. I fear that something drastic has got to happen before they wake up to this fact."

Nicholas Ashford



Could this be the year of the Clouded Yellow?

The long hot summer has produced a mass of butterflies in some places which must correspond to the numbers seen in the old days, about which I am contentedly bemused.

In the south although none of the much sought Large Tortoiseshells were reported at all, the other old-fashioned butterflies, White-letter Hairstreaks, flattered over the dying wych elms in profusion. Purple Emperor, in great numbers, were more numerous round the pinks while plenty of White Admirals and Silver-washed Fritillaries sailed or idled along the rides below.

In a few woods Purple Emperors perched high among oak canopies and came to earth only to take in any moisture they could find. The duration of their landings appeared to be controlled by the amount of liquid available for one spent only a few seconds on the edge of a wet muddy hoofprint, while another was down for 20 minutes probing a broken buttolter. The forest with its bent, long yellow ranga.

Teams of nature conservationists patrolled woods known to collectors, watching the Purple Emperors from dawn until dusk and doing their best to discourage the taking of these biggest British butterflies. They also talked to Forestry Commission officials and were able to explain the need for the preservation of Sallow-willows among the oaks, on which the bigger Emperors lay their eggs. Many of the summer butterflies appeared earlier this year than had been recorded before. Graylings and silver-studded Blues were out on sandy commons a couple of weeks before they usually fly. The conservation of one or two sandy heaths

proved to be valuable to these two butterflies now that visitors are asked to keep to the paths and not trample among the heather. This applied to the all-new protected downland slopes where Adonis and Chalk-hill Blues still survive and where, for the first time for many years, they were relatively abundant among small scabious, round-headed rampion, red-burrow, rock-roses and the last flowers on their food-plants the small yellow vetches.

Summer broods of Whites were enormous and threatened to lace-work everyone's cabbage-leaves. But thirsty and hungry blackbirds, thrushes and blue tits demolished the caterpillars as soon as they hatched and seem likely to continue to control any later larvae.

It seemed at one stage of the summer that the Buddleia trusses might be over before the Small Tortoiseshells, Peacocks, Commas and early Red Admirals appeared, but there were some waiting for them among them. But the great big plume and musk thistle-heads had turned to down. At the moment the colourful Vanessa butterflies are feeding on the dingy pink flower-heads of hemp agrimony.

Entomologists hope for a good Clouded Yellow year. It is a long time since these butterflies swept into Britain in appreciable numbers and the promise that they and other migrants may appear later (a Queen of Spain Fritillary has already been recorded in Hertfordshire) has been forecast by the hordes of Silver Y moths which often accompany immigrant butterflies, but which this year have already started to swarm in in advance.

Alison Ross

Some 140 years ago the other-wise obscure Mr Thomas Assheton-Smith decided he was fed up with sailing and commissioned a steam yacht. His fellow members of the Royal Yacht Squadron gave a collective shrug and demanded that the boulder should instantly resign, which he did.

Although steam has long since given way to advanced forms of internal combustion, motor-boating has never quite managed to shake off its low-brow, almost "caddish" image. Sailing men talk disdainfully of "glit-palaces" and "stinkpots", regard the whole business of powerboat racing as excessively vulgar and refuse to concede that it involves any of the recognized arts of seamanship.

None of that is likely to worry competitors in the Embury-Daily Express offshore race from Cowes to Torquay and back, which begins tomorrow. They will be far too busy fighting for control of their supercharged monsters as they leap from wave-top to wave-top,

clenching their teeth to withstand the ceaseless pounding which for those with tender constitutions is the most exhausting, sickening motion they are ever likely to experience.

For all its excitement, offshore powerboat racing has failed to attract a sizeable public. The reason probably is that it falls between two stools. It lacks the spectator appeal of motor racing, which is most closely resembles, because most of the action is too remote to follow. And it involves many fewer participants than sailing and does not provide the same sense of tranquillity and dependence upon the elements alone.

It is also of course hugely expensive. A Class 1 racing boat will cost up to £50,000, and to compete in the full world championship circuit, which involves races in South America, the United States, the Caribbean and Europe, would cost at least £100,000 in a year. Consequently virtually every well-known driver—including the wealthy man like Henry Hyams, the property millionaire, and Tommy Sopwith, whose father owned the

famous Endeavour which twice won the America's Cup in the 1890s—only heavily on sponsorship.

Sponsorship specifically like the "up-market" image of the sport and its associations with jet-set living. But Keith Dallas, whose Penelope/Inver House is supported from profits from Scotch whisky and photographs of naked girls, turns out to be a pleasure-down-to-earth character with no obvious pretensions.

Last year Dallas, then sponsored by the paper firm, Wiggins Teape, was easily Britain's most successful driver, ending the season as unbeaten Class II European champion. More remarkably still, he was the second man home in the Cowes-Torquay race, beaten only by the Class I world champion, Carlo Bonomi.

But he has no illusions about being a maritime Graham Hill or James Hunt. "I only do it for kicks, nothing else," he says. "It keeps my mind busy all summer. And you must remember that, because it's such a small sport in terms of numbers, it's really quite easy to hit the top."

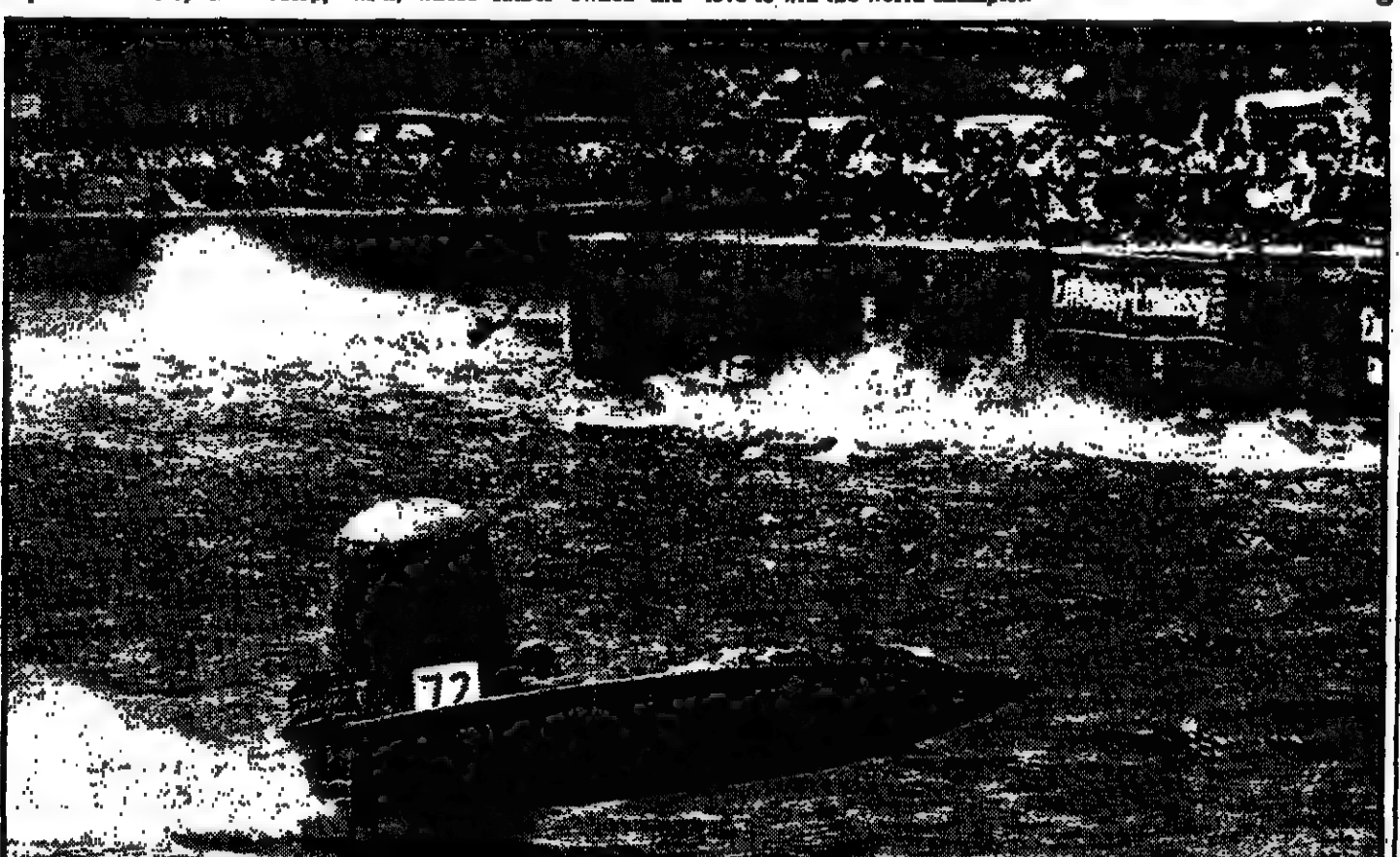
Dallas would obviously dearly love to win the world champion-

ship for Britain for the first time. But he concedes that, without moving up to the still more expensive Class I, his chances are slim. "Theoretically, it's possible to win with a Class II boat, but it's wholly improbable. You're roughly eight miles an hour slower than the Class I boats, and you have to run into an awful lot of trouble."

Trouble of course is not uncommon, both mechanical and human, but marine engines today are considerably more reliable than a few years ago, even though they may have to be stripped down after every major race. Despite the helmets and other protective gear, the sport is not as dangerous as it looks, and the greatest risk is probably of fire from a fuel leak.

One criticism heard increasingly frequently is of the very high fuel consumption—up to 80 gallons an hour—which in the present economic circumstances is hard to justify. That, and the fact that not even the wealthiest sponsors have bottomless pockets, must put further constraints on what will inevitably remain very much a minority sport.

John Young



Nahum Goldmann: A powerful figure without any real power

In Jewish mythology it is a heroic achievement to complete 80 years upon this earth. And so it is. Nahum Goldmann did this last month. And only a few months before his eightieth birthday, something more. He was re-elected President of the World Jewish Congress.

If anybody can claim in our time the medieval Jewish title of Exilarch (Reish Galuta in Aramaic), the head of all Diaspora Jewry, it is Nahum Goldmann. He is the unchallenged leader of the Jewish people in the Diaspora. They live in 65 countries. The vast majority of them is dedicated to the welfare of Israel, in which they consider themselves partners. But at the same time they are fighting their own battles, sometimes for basic human rights, sometimes for the right of emigration, sometimes for minority rights. They can do so as a coherent group in large measure due to Nahum Goldmann.

In modern times, common fate has kept Jews together more than common faith. For they do not all interpret their religion the same way, and differ from one another as much as Christians, ranging from the orthodox to the mere adherents of Jewish ethics and non-religious Jewish humanists. Goldmann himself is a non-observant religious Jew. This sounds paradoxical but then Goldmann is a man of paradoxes. At a recent supper party in Geneva, to celebrate his birthday, he was in a confessional mood:

"I have a low opinion of politicians and yet I am a very active politician. I have grave doubts about oratory as an art

form, or even as a useful human occupation, and yet I have spent a lifetime making speeches. I can see the shortcomings of democracy and feel the redium of trying to persuade people to accept this seemingly obvious answer to problems and yet have been involved in democratic movements from my early youth. I have an ambivalent attitude to Jews and yet I have spent all my life working for them and most of the time among them. But the great of God I would have been a Dostoyevsky character."

He might well have added that he does not observe the rituals of the Jewish religion and yet remains a deeply believing Jew; that he is an outstanding Zionist leader and yet spends most of his time outside Zion; that he speaks fluently and idiomatically German, Hebrew, Yiddish, English and French and yet has no respect for the language of any of them; that he is very musical and makes an annual pilgrimage to the Salzburg Festival and yet has no ear for pronunciation in any of the languages he wields with such ease; that he has no head for figures but often admits, and yet serves as the very active President of the Jewish Claims Conference against Germany, the largest and most intricate financial instrument the Jewish people (Israel plus the Diaspora) has ever possessed.

As President of the World Jewish Congress, Nahum Goldmann wears the mantle of the late Stephen S. Wise, the most distinguished American-Jewish leader of his day, with the possible exception of Louis D. Brandeis. But he also wore for a number of years the mantle of the late Chaim Weizmann as President of the World Zionist Organisation. No other Jew has

Face-to-face he is irresistible, and his opponents crumble before his charm and persuasiveness. He needs all his gifts because his authority is purely a moral one



Israel Filmphoto

ever achieved that, not even Weizmann himself.

Goldmann was at one time canvassed as a candidate for the Presidency of Israel. He refused to stand. It is open to doubt whether he would have made it had he agreed to put his name forward. He has explained that he had feared he would not be able to stand the pace of the hectic Israeli politics, with all their haste and bustle. He also refused the ambassadorship to the Court of St James's and an Israeli cabinet seat, two immensely attractive offices to a Zionist, both non-elective. He failed to get himself integrated into the life of the Jewish community of Palestine in the days before the state of Israel, and he felt he would not be able to adjust himself to the life of Israel in his middle years. "I hope the Almighty will understand my position and forgive me," he told us at that memorable Geneva party.

When Nahum Goldmann speaks of an inability to integrate himself into Sabra life he refers, in truth, not only to more and the high pitch of political controversy but to a different approach to the world at large from the great majority of Israelis. They have learned to rely on their own strong arm and not to yield any positions unless something is offered them in exchange, say security of equal value or a given quantity of sophisticated arms, which amounts to the same in Middle East conditions. Goldmann still believes in reason, in the usefulness of negotiation, in the efficacy of international treaties, in the ultimate power of human wisdom, which will prevent humanity from going over the brink. Some of the world's statesmen, east and west, find in him a comrade as well as an incomparable companion from whom they can learn some-

thing about their own countries and their own destinies and not only about the Middle East and the thinking in Jerusalem. Hence the very warm and affectionate birthday messages from fellow-octogenarian President Tito, Dr Henry Kissinger, President Nicolas Ceausescu of Romania and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany.

One of Nahum Goldmann's favourite sayings is that the art of living is the most difficult of all the arts. For a Jew it is doubly difficult, because he lives on two levels—as a Jew and as a citizen of his country and the world, and he is wedded to two cultures. Nahum Goldmann, the master of masters in the art of living, makes such an existence in his stride.

His Jewish roots are firmly planted in the Lithuanian Jewish tradition of Jewish learning and Jewish wisdom. His Hebrew was learned at home. (His father was a Hebrew teacher who came to Frankfurt with his family when Goldmann was a child.) A German high school in Frankfurt and the universities of Heidelberg, Marburg and Berlin completed his formal education. The inseparable "Dr" before his name represents a PhD. He co-edited a Jewish Encyclopedia but was soon absorbed into Zionist and general Jewish politics, playing an increasingly important role in the Nazi era, Jewry's darkest age since the destruction of the Second Temple. He has often remarked that he had been involved in the greatest defeat of Jewry, the loss of six million Jews, and the greatest victory of Jewry, the establishment of the Jewish State upon the ruins of the

European Jewish communities. The world has never been the same again after these two events.

Goldmann's great gifts include wit as well as wisdom, solid scholarship as well as skill in negotiation, unsurpassed dexterity in polemics as well as the patience required for committee work, but above all immense personal charm. Face-to-face he is irresistible, and his fiercest opponents crumble and dissolve before his charm and persuasiveness. He can clinch an argument with a classic Jewish joke, which he tells superbly. He needs all this because he yields no real power. His authority is a purely moral one.

The German reparations are Goldmann's single-handed achievement, and he had to persuade not only the Germans to pay but also the Jews to take the money. In the end it turned out to be a tremendous contribution to the economy of Israel, an indispensable means of rehabilitation for hundreds of thousands of Nazi victims. In the long run it is the beginning of German-Jewish reconciliation, without which the world could never even try to settle down to a new era.

Jewish-Arab reconciliation is a Goldmann dream which may not become a reality in his lifetime. But he feels he is witnessing its beginnings.

Mrs Alice Goldmann, a very charming and immensely poised lady, two sons, one married to a non-Jewish girl, and two small grandchildren, provide entourage of loved ones rather than a home background. His home is the kingdom of liberal humanity.

S. J. Goldsmith

George Hutchinson

A Churchillian cure Bank holiday chaos

"Only a fool would leave his own grounds on a Bank Holiday," says our old friend Randolph Churchill once asserted. Or words to that effect, though perhaps a little tarted. He was often right.

However grand, superior, "privileged" or inconsiderate the remark might have seemed, it was imbued with the good sense that distinguished many of Randolph's sentiments. He was both a romantic and a realist, wayward but brilliantly intelligent. He could be very trying—pugnacious, provocative, perverse; but he was expansive, warm-hearted and generous as well, a shameless egotist in an era not notably receptive to eccentricity.

Before all the pious egalitarians in our midst bray at him, they might pause and think about that little epigram of his. If everyone with any "grounds" however modest, meagre or humble, were to remain inside them on Bank Holiday days the roads, railways, sea-shores and countryside would be less congested for those obliged to go out and about to find recreation. We should all be the better off, stay-at-homes and travellers alike.

Driving would be safer, with fewer casualties. There would be more room for the queues in seaside resorts the trains and scrambling for food, drink and entertainments would be as nothing to what they normally are. Without unmanageable crowds, comfort and convenience would take the place of chaos.

What is wrong with Randolph's prescription? With an earlier Bank Holiday upon us I commend it to every family who can remain in their own "grounds". Not that all need prompting: many have been doing so for years, to their own and other people's advantage.

Like many a lesser person, Mr Wilson entertains—or at least professes—a number of fantasies. Some are quite harmless, and indeed rather engaging, not to say disarming.

One of these is his melodramatic conception of what he calls the cocktail circuit in London society, as if a salange well-to-do, and even the most of the people, gathered nightly, drinks in hand, were for ever plotting not only the downfall of the Labour Government but the overthrow of democracy. In a varying repertoire or demagoguery this particular fantasy has been reinforced by the fact that the party leaders, for example his lurid City of London, seat of fur-collared wickedness, avarice and dishonesty—have lately been watered down.

Now it is true that Mr Wilson, in spite of his well-estab-

lished eminence, has longed or aspired, allegedly fashionably employ an outpour of political stringency, touched by smart or remains in countable simple, ordinary man extraordinary if he nu

Mr Wilson has—as a natural affluence working and down the court like him. They ta they have considered it is an asset on—perhaps irreparable to the Labour Party, who doubts that Mr Heath always estimated Mr Wilson did not. Nor

Given that the G counter-inflation pol psychological than relying on a variety attitudes involving i will and cooper national response to Minister's broadcast great importance. I he made it on Wedn —naturally hoping standing, acceptance

Still on the subject

ation, albeit at a low know girl who has different advertiser secretary. Both were in London, the (I Swiss firm, the sec German. Neither w as way what she enough and she sai then became suc reproachful, trying t arm with black p imminent economic t two million unem would not be long was glad of any off said.

Demoralizing the pressure of this i conceivably be tuler part of a British scarcely becomes businessmen in Lon

In the Monday Ch labelled an agent o right, now turning t Harold Macmillan's Middle Way? One r so from a pamphlet club has just publi ducing three elega speeches by Mr Jul Macmillan's su discipline.

Although issued w claimer that "it duc port to represent the opinion of the c Jonathan Guinness, chairman, has cou most complimentary As the party leader right, perhaps we sh Monday Club—indee ever—inclining to th

Crossword capers, or Fireforefid rides again

It may not have escaped the notice of the more assiduous devotees of speculation that the lexis words (or concatenations of words) tend to repeat themselves. It was not long ago that I was faced with three puzzles each with Canterbury Bells, which I had to spread out at six-month intervals, at the same time asking members of the crossword-compiling team to lay off these archiepiscopal blooms for at least a couple of years.

Always on the look-out for new 15-letter words, crying "Carpe diem" I perpetrated piddlerethriddle at a time when that estimable Dorset village was enjoying much unwanted publicity in the correspondence columns, but I shall regretfully have to draw the line at Fireforefidle, richly though he deserves having his immortality reinforced by inclusion in *The Times* crossword. It might of course be argued that it is only proper to enrich the lives of our less widely-read customers by introducing them to Gus (short for Aspidochelone) the cat who, given a toothful of gin, will regale all and sundry with stories of his successes on the stage, nothing equalling, in his own words, that moment of martyrdom when made history as Fireforefidle, the friend of the Fell.

Enjoying *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats* (by T. S. Eliot) one may experience a sense of déjà vu when reading of Macavity the Mystery Cat (he's called the Hidden Paw): the explanation is simple. Macavity is the reincarnation of Professor Moriarty: read again *The Final Problem* and will find the case proved beyond a peradventure.

I may occasionally be guilty of using, or allowing a recherché word in the ordinary daily crossword (excluding the dreaded Ekumator Puzzle and forthrightly the championship finals—and today's Puzzle has a few that will send you to your dictionaries, but this is the exception to the rule and there are some words in my private reg-bag which I regret I shall never be able to un-thrash in a crossword. One of these is "Copestide" which Hamlyn's *Encyclopedic World Dictionary* defines as "Very good; absolutely satisfactory; all right (orig. unknown)." Chambers or Conc. Ox. would like to scoop Hamlyn, the orig is not unknown to me, with acknowledgements to Mr Michael McCullagh, author of *Gambler's Don't Gamble* pub-

lished in 1939 by t tone Press, New York gone by gamblers and preyed on such a's in the old Palmer Houe ago: they kept a l the house dick who t to time would take putting his feet up o tee in the lobby. "C was the word passed lookout man to sedi the cop was on the s that therefore every hunky-dory for clum If that is not true i tainly "ben trovato" the author of Rome's type (see farces).

The crossword comes at 1.30 pm on September 7, when a national final o Curry Sark/Times Crossword Champions 4740 enclosing cheq postcard letters (may Grand Metropolitan for £125 per hour required, or they may test their skills again of the 19 finalists, an who will be sel for the quickest al solutions among the n

The finalists inclue reigning champion Dr Sylvan, who solved th Eliminator, and a few nine minutes flat (but he has an Achilles heel where?). One former u champion is Mr Janus a number of p national finals, one of being Mrs Moir Ryt Edinburgh regional ch together with several comers to the national This year for the first time is a second lady w qualified for the final Miss Joan Tait, who did only well to be one t only three competitors London B regional final scored maximum puzzle

Rumours that I am rec for a huge sum under the co for the betting-ship conc at the final are quite founded. While I could on odds for the various ners my conscience will allow me to do so. Any tipped could be counted sprain a feck before the of the second puzzle.

The Penguin Bank of Times Crosswords, the fir a new series, will be publi on August 28, price 24p.

Edmund Akenh

Crossword E

PROF LANCELOT HOGG

A gifted popularizer of science

Professor Lancelot Hogg, F.R.S., died yesterday at the age of 79.

Lancelot Hogg, born on December 9, 1895, son of Thomas Hogg, a Southsea draymaker and lay missionary, was one of the first pupils of county school scholarship boys to go to Cambridge. He was a scholar and prizeman at Trinity College, where he emerged with the equipment of an outstanding experimental biologist but with an ebullient intellect and restless temperament which diversified his career.

He will be remembered especially as a brilliant and persuasive popularizer of science, the best-selling *Mathematics for the Millions* for two years.

His laboratory work, always of high order, in genetics and embryology (including the Hogg test for pregnancy) was recognized by his election to a Fellowship of the Royal Society at the age of 41. He became a world-bestseller, as a popularizer of mathematics and science. His abandoned zoology for medical statistics. He became fascinated by philology and advanced in linguistic innovation (including methods of comparing words and phrases).

After his retirement from Birmingham University he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Guyana, at the age of 58. This was in 1953 and he held the appointment for two years.

Hogg was one of the most conversational and scientific and academic life. He wrote in his introduction to *Science for the Citizen* that he had a "sheer genius for making enemies". That was not true, as he was a friendly and sociable man. Lancelot was a graveyard of unburied friendships. For many years H. G. Wells, who had a great admiration and affection for Hogg, would ask pathetically "What have I done to offend Lancelot?" and Hogg would be asking "What have I done to offend Wells?" Neither would remember the offending occasion nor the fancied insult and would be lamenting a friendship which had not been lost, just mist.

Hogg, one of the most mentally stimulating men in the world, made friends as easily as he thought he lost them. His students and junior staff found, in him, a boon companion with a deep personal interest in their studies, their careers and their personal affairs. Two of his laboratory assistants at the London School of Economics, whom he encouraged and coached for night classes and a university career, achieved high distinction. His junior academic colleagues never had to fear a predatory professor. He never stood in their way. He was as excited about their ideas as he was about his own. He did not so much direct research as provide a framework within which even routine research could be carried out. As one of his most eminent students said, "Three years of Hogg was worth thirty years of anyone else." As he himself wrote, "I had the astonishing good luck to get myself liked by young men of promise and with more social gifts than I possessed."

His quarrels, if they were quarrels, were with his own contemporaries. They were always subjective, and unproductive. In the self-criticism to which he was addicted he attributed his "unmaturity" to two things, to his upbringing and to his experience as an "outsider" at Cambridge. There was a third reason, in later years, self-experimentation, by which he tried to treat a thyroid complaint.

His father was a fundamentalist preacher. He brought up in the fear of hellfire a son who

rejected religion for humanism. At Can the first of the count ship boys, Hogg's re- treatment, which in time, of his social- istic, which he de- treated. He picked it rather on that basis.

In the 1914-18 War in prison as a c objector. After the he was a lecturer in Imperial College, he as a Labour Party in the East End.

From Imperial College to Edinburgh as an experimental physi- cian, two years there, assistant professor at McGill University. From 1927 to 1930, fessor of Zoology at City of Cane Town involved at consid- erable risk in the battle for the Coloureds, cipation of what apartheid.

In 1930 the Lon of Economics made ing departure by th for him, of the Ch Biology. The new brought actual liv ments, and his own personality, into that.

He continued his and physiological r his social and sci Charles (his wife), J. L. Gray and D. V. foundly influenced i on demography at trends in populatio

His work in 1934 scientific status and his appointment Regius Professor History at the U Aberdeen, a Chair been occupied by great popularizer, S his own subject, base both for his as a writer. He i *Mathematics for the* "one who had been by mathematics i while he was in hea had written *Science* and *Mathematics* weekends in a So ways buffet car be don and Devon. He a Chair which, in research and not was secure for life.

He resigned from in 1941, after an dispute with the au was appointed Maso of Zoology at Birmi was an absentee because the o objector of the it became, under Bri- drew, his former P Editor, which was staff of the War Offi discovered that his organization gave opportunities for his enthusiasm for mod- and, to resolve a ch- nent personalities, i University created it fit his new subject, occupied from 1941.

His postwar activ- earned popular ed- cluded an internal gauge "Interlogos", a series of simplified great merit and in- ments, such as *Civilization and Math the Making*. Throug had enormous read many languages and part of the world. T tones like his Prime Age of Plenty, in could claim success- French Encyclopaed they were pronounced the younger generatio is the simpler, and t for his efforts at pupi

His marriage to Eri the demographer, b- had two sons and tw ended in divorce in he married Sarah J who died last year.

MR J. MURRAY EASTON

Mr John Murray Easton, FRIBA, who died on Tuesday at the age of 86, was formerly senior partner in the firm of Easton and Robertson, Cusdin, Preston & Smith, architects of a wide variety of buildings including hospitals, and university buildings. He was awarded the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture in 1955. Though less well known than his partner, Sir Howard Robertson, also a Royal Gold Medalist, Easton was respected as an architect of wide experience. He was a man of considerable culture, with a keen appreciation of the visual arts and literature, and a proper regard for things of life. He was a great conversationalist, never forcing his opinions on others and always setting himself to draw out the best

Mr Stephen Oswald Chivers, CBE, who died on Thursday, was formerly chairman of Chivers and Sons, Ltd and a member of Cambridge University. He was the seventh son of a well-known performer in American wrestling rings, has died at Escondido, California.

Jim Londe, formerly a well-known performer in American wrestling rings, has died at Escondido, California.

Brigadier Alan Harvey CBE, TD, DL, has died of 63.

talk from the awoul penny. He had a sear John Murray Easton born in Aberdeen on 30, 1889 and received tural education in the City of Aberdeen Association. He served The London Scottish of First World War. severely wounded in He was president of in 1912 and a vice-pre of the RIBA in 1947.

Among his best-kn- were the Royal Hor Society's New Hall, 1 ster, building for the Sick Children, Gt Street, university ene and architect of the Royal Bank of C London.

He married in 1917 Mervyn, daughter of Tynker. They have tw

Captain Lord Claud H CVO, CMG, DSO, w- rved at the age of 85, w- and decoration, and h- Mary's Household. He was the seventh son second Duke of Aberc

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From The Times of Wedne August 23, 1950

It cost an average of 1,1 making a pupil at a v school in the English cou- ture 1954-55, accordi- figures based yesterday Institute of Municipal Tr and Accommodation. In the course the figure was 1 in every borough, 12 in in the London County C area 27 in

London has now 100 since the war, 20,000 porary houses of vari- have also been erect- accommodation has been in the slums, by cit- and alleviation, and h- more than 200,000 fam- are accommodated. This is the result of the local au- (families) and the work throughout England and W

The competing claims of authority and spontaneity

By Bishop F. R. Barry

The charismatic movement in the churches, about which two prominent scholars have been writing in these columns (R. P. C. Hanson, June 28, and F. W. Dillistone, July 26), has been seen as the contemporary version of what the eighteenth century called Enthusiasm. But it cannot be understood in isolation. It was part of the romantic rebellion against the constrictions of the Age of Reason, by which the interior life was being stifled—the heart reasserting itself against the head.

In art and letters it opened up a new style. In the Church it was the protest of immediacy, of a more experiential religion, against the stiffness of the institution and the dehydrated theology of the Deists. The protest was urgently needed at the time if a living Church was to survive at all. It is needed today and it is at all times. Where it is lacking a Church may become ossified. But it must be in balance and proportion with the massive institutional emphasis characteristic of mainstream Christianity. For its danger is to identify true religion with a certain kind of emotional experience to which many Christians—including, I should hazard, the majority of them in England—are strangers.

All the way through the history of religion, and indeed all through the history of culture, one can trace a rhythm of dialectical tension between authority and spontaneity—or between the inner voice and authority—in the arts between the romantic and the classical, in ethics between spontaneity and law in religion between charismatic and institutional.

To form habits, wrote Walter Pater, "is to fail in life." No doubt it is. But it is not all of us, especially when we are middle-aged or elderly, to settle down comfortably into a groove, to lose our flexibility and initiative and our spiritual sensitivity and become, as we commonly say, slaves of habit. The formation of habit can then be represented, not less than obedience to a moral code or worship in a fixed liturgical pattern, as an inhibiting spontaneity and freedom. But without some measure of routine and some organization of conditioned gifts (charismatic) we are unable to keep ourselves alive, and should certainly never be free to make decisions.

Traditional moral and religious values have been large in the way of incalculable habits as a kind of protective framework or scaffolding within which life can develop its inner freedom. In old age, to remain our personal religion we need the support of liturgical which is liberating. "Spontaneity," as David Martin puts it, is the last achievement of habit.

The fact seems to be—and this is in accord with the fundamental belief of Christianity—that from creative Word must always be made flesh. Beauty and Zazz (Zechariah, xi, 7) always go together (however those words ought to be translated, I take them here simply at their face-value). Without "hands", without limits, there will be no beauty. The artist's vision has to be embodied in a defined, particular shape and form.

The biblical myth represents the divine creation as a victory over formlessness and chaos. The New Testament is a record of the spiritual life of the Church is the work of the Creator Spirit, and St Paul rates highest the spiritual gifts (charismatic) of the body of Christ. Least of all religions can Christianity admit any radical incompatibility between limiting form and the freedom of the spirit. The creed of "progressive" intellectuals reverses the whole Christian tradition. In the arts, in education and in ethics their

century, formal gardens by Humphrey Chicheley and a fifteenth century Manor House.

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Sandford Manor, Fulham, where Nell Gwyn is said to have lived.

Vanishing Britain

The future of Sandford Manor, Fulham, reputedly once the home of Nell Gwyn and later of Joseph Addison, is endangered by a prolonged planning dispute between a developer and Hammersmith council.

A public inquiry is due to be held next January into the plans of the developer, Romulus Construction, to build a new house on the site. The council, however, is opposed to the plans, claiming that the site is of historical interest and should be preserved as a museum.

The council's decision is based on the fact that the site is one of the few remaining examples of the type of house built by the architect Sir Christopher Wren in the 17th century. The council claims that the site is of national importance and should be preserved for the benefit of future generations.

The developer, Romulus Construction, claims that the site is of no historical interest and that the plans for a new house are in line with the council's planning policy. The council, however, is determined to preserve the site as a museum and is refusing to grant planning permission for the new house.

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Forthcoming marriages

Mr N. T. Hare-Scott and Miss J. M. M. Gray. The engagement is announced between Nigel, younger son of Major and Mrs H. B. Hare-Scott, of St Day, Cornwall, and Julia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. S. Gray, of Churchgate Street, Harlow, Essex.

Mr S. F. J. Rawles and Miss A. R. Adams. The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of Mr and Mrs S. F. J. Rawles, of Beckenham, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Adams, of Bucks Horn Oak, Farnham.

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Marriage

Dr F. R. Barry and Miss E. Marcotte. The marriage took place on Sunday, July 20, 1975, at St. Paul's Church, Massachusetts, of Dr Paul R. Barry, son of Mr and Mrs Henry Barry, of Alwoodley, Leeds, and Miss E. Marcotte, daughter of Mr and Mrs Christine Marcotte, of Abington, Massachusetts.

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Backing for US plan to 'interpret' Tatton Park

From John Charters Tatton Park, Cheshire

Some of the recommendations of a team of American national park experts are likely to be taken up to "interpret" Tatton Park, say visitors. Officials of Cheshire County Council supported the proposals in general at a seminar yesterday.

Tatton Park, owned by the National Trust and administered by the council since the death of the last Lord Egerton, attracts a million visitors a year, most of them on day outings. It recently offered to a five-man study team from the United States National Parks Service.

The team, led by Major Peter Moore, the Council's director of countryside and recreation, were the restoration of the major house known as the Old Hall, and the putting on show of evidence of the medieval village which surrounded it.

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Investor's week

Shares advance • papermakers

The week in which it was disclosed that unemployment in the United Kingdom had reached its highest postwar level may seem an odd week for the equity market to pick itself up off the floor, but that seems to be the pattern.

There has been a rise of 4 per cent in share prices, but the trend is better displayed by the increase of 13 per cent over the month, which closed on Thursday. Properties, banks and insurance were doing well yesterday, and markets were sounding highly optimistic re-

garding next week's prospects. Turnover in equities remains modest, with around £40m traded daily—compared with £100m or more earlier this year. But the mood has certainly brightened, partly because the institutions are no longer so heavily involved with equity rights issues or with gilts.

Stock positions are very short and share prices could move ahead fast if buying continues. Although market talk of a repetition of January/February should be taken with a pinch of salt.

★ ★ ★

both Britain's major manufacturers, but Bowater, with its bias towards newsprint, will probably be the first to feel the benefit.

Longer term, however, Reed could be set to do still better. The group has big interests in Canada, and Canada's importance as one of the world's principal suppliers of the raw material is likely to be enhanced over the next few years as net exports from Scandinavia fall off.

Now that the traditional premium of Reed to Bowater has been substantially eroded, so that the yields on each share stand much in line, investors attracted by the recovery potential should make their choice on timing considerations, and they should make it now, because the poor figures still to come have already been discounted.

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Not that the figures themselves provide any cause for rejecting, for first half production overall was down by 24 per cent, and the implication is that the big producers still have a lot of underutilized and very expensive capacity on their hands.

Taken in conjunction with the hopes of the United States market in the second half of this year which Reed expressed in announcing its dismal first quarter results, at the beginning of the month, comments from the paper industry on the United Kingdom production figures for the first six months of 1975 suggest that the worst may now be over.

Not that the figures themselves provide any cause for rejecting, for first half production overall was down by 24 per cent, and the implication is that the big producers still have a lot of underutilized and very expensive capacity on their hands.

But there are signs that destocking has come to an end at home and, more importantly, that the United States market has already taken a turn for the better abroad.

That will improve the lot of

How one garage owner keeps cash flow

This week's report from the Price Commission on motor fuel retailers' margins made pretty grim reading, even if it was only setting out what is generally known—that the garage business is not exactly what you could call a growth trade.

After the boom years of motoring when it seemed that the surest and easiest way to become your own boss—and rich at that—lay through putting down a few pounds and knowing one end of a car from the other, the crunch has well and truly come with a little help from our friends in the Gulf.

Garages are now caught in a classic trap, and as the pressure increases, so it gets more vicious. Steeply rising costs, falling sales, lower margins and, to compound the situation, cut throat competition.

The worst effects are felt among the garages who rely almost solely on the sale of petrol for their income, but even so no garage is immune to the squeeze. It is estimated that in the past two years about 5,000 garages have gone out of business, although that still leaves about 28,000.

One garage which appears to be surviving, and well at that, is the Roehampton Lane Service Station on the fringe of London. But even with a big petrol sale, about one million gallons a year, it has still had to take action in an attempt to stem the fall in overall margins.

Mr Stanley Hepworth, who runs the garage, has seen gross margins on petrol eroded from 6p last summer to 4p now, a

drop of a third, which is admittedly better than the average. But with a turnover of one million gallons, that is a lot of money to lose.

Meanwhile, petrol sales at the garage were up to 4 per cent down in June compared with a year ago, which again was much better than the average.

On top of this costs have increased drastically. The cost of financing petrol stocks has gone up 77 per cent and oil by 120 per cent.

One of the first problems that has faced Mr Hepworth is the need for extra financing of the business. Even before you

start thinking about the increased interest charges extra finance is going to cost just to service the same level of business, it is necessary to raise the extra cash. Collateral, of course, is important, but so is the presentation of your plans.

Mr Hepworth has five other garages, four of which are run on a notional partnership basis, as well as other business interests.

He skates lightly over the funding problem, but then that could be because he knows the ropes, which is not altogether universal in the garage business.

But he does recognize that

falling, or stagnant sales in one area do have to be offset, if necessary, by going into or expanding another area. "In this business you have to try not to wait for some cataclysmic happening to take place, but to try to work out what will happen six months or so ahead and gear yourself up to meet the situation before it happens."

Not exactly an unknown strategy, but again something which much of the trade appears to have overlooked.

At five of the six garages, Mr Hepworth carries a minimum of 60,000 gallons of petrol. Just to finance that

Stocks held at Roehampton Lane Service Station, L.

	Jan 1974	Aug 1975
Petrol	£5,500	£10,400
Oil	£1,500	£3,300
Tyres/Batteries/Accessories	£1,000	£2,100
Debtors	£5,000	£10,200
Spare Parts	£1,200	£2,300
Total	£14,624	£28,564

part of the business cost £22,000 in January 1974. Now it costs about £40,000. To find the extra capital necessary and to counter an expected fall in sales, Mr Hepworth decided to diversify somewhat.

Nine months ago, Mr Hepworth decided that to support falling margins it would be necessary to enlarge the shops at two sites. At the time they had a turnover of about £300 a week; now it is £1,000 a week.

But it was no haphazard affair. An expert in the merchandising of shops was brought in to decide on the lines that would be stocked. Now when you buy your petrol from Mr Hepworth you can also pick up a bicycle or a dinghy if you feel so inclined.

To a certain extent, Mr Hepworth hands out a few inducements to bring them into the Roehampton Lane Service Station: get quadruple trading stamps, by no means excessive in those times, and free glasses. But that is as far as it goes.

The hope is that non-financial reasons will prevail on customers. Not only can they buy a whole range of accessories, but they can get their cars serviced at the station and open a credit account to boot,

which has now become a facility.

Mr Hepworth's principle, that the all-round facilities that more likely motorists will back and forgo cheap petrol.

So far the Roehampton garage does not. Says Mr Hepworth capital investment, conflict between petrol retailer and the motorist tends to be diverted to the cash amount of money in the tank.

However, it is he will get involved cars if the margin severely in his oil. But if that becomes Mr Hepworth's second hand cars that some new oil price then the market.

Now that the garage has passed the stage of garage p assess future the customer's needs sites according to business they can

Desmond

Fixed interest

Cutting commission on those gilt-edged deals

Things have been quieter in the fixed interest markets over the past couple of weeks. Fears that the Americans might have pushed up their domestic interest rates, and the consequent rise in their money supply figures have now receded, and in consequence there has been no further turn on the British screw.

In fact United Kingdom rates have eased a little, with the coupon on local authority yearling bonds, for example, coming back from 11 1/2 to 11 per cent. The 10-year coupon has also eased from 15 1/2 to 15 per cent.

Moreover, you do not have to pay VAT on the charges you incur. If you decide to deal through the National Stock Register, you must accept the price which the National Debt Commissioners, through the government brokers, Mullens, can obtain for you. There is no question of their coming back to you for further instructions, or indeed, accepting a price at which to do the deal.

Moreover, there is no doubt that a deal through the National Stock Register will take longer than a quick call to your broker. Only written orders are accepted.

Prices can move a long, long way in the time it sometimes takes to deliver a letter these days. The size of your dealings, however, should really be the decisive factor. You are not after all likely to receive much of a welcome from most brokers—and particularly from London brokers—unless you are dealing in upwards of £500.

If however you are going to deal through the National Stock Register, the first thing you need to do is to get hold of the right form, and that may not be as easy as it sounds. We did an exercise in the Business News office to find out just how easy it was, and discovered that most post office staff are not familiar with it.

But in two cases—Mount Street, Mayfair and Theobalds Road, so you must know what you are asking for, but check that you have been given it. The form is headed "Application to purchase stock or bonds on the National Savings Stock Register", and its number—down in the left hand corner—is GS 1 (G).

It should come with a green official paid envelope, number GS 3 (M), with the aid of which the Bonds and Stock Office reckons to have your order processed on the same day that it is delivered. Make sure you are not being fobbed off with a stock transfer form, or with a form of application for British Savings Bonds.

Adrienne Gleeson

Foreign investment

Attractions of the Pacific Basin

For those who hold the conspiratorial view of history, the theory that the United States encouraged the formation of the OPEC cartel to slow down Japan's phenomenal rate of economic growth, has some attraction.

For most of us, however, such paranoia is as remote and as irrelevant as the post-war economic miracle. Not that the world's holders haven't benefited, some of them have. The two longest-standing funds, S & P Japan Growth and M & G Japan & General, appear, more often than not, in the league tables of top performing asset trusts.

Japan is not an easy market, even for the more experienced of institutional investors; corporate accounting can be bad, except for those companies which are quoted on Wall Street and which have American Depositary Receipts (ADRs).

These are the companies which are usually the most popular with foreign investors and can suffer very badly if those foreign investors all lose confidence at the same time, as happened last year.

But the Japanese market is a piece of cake compared to some of the smaller stock markets in the Far East, such as the Philippines which are presently being courted by foreign investors, including certain unit trusts.

Far Eastern unit trusts are a relatively new concept and have been designed for those investors who like the idea of shares in the economic growth, mineral wealth, and volatile stock markets which characterize what is now known as the Pacific Basin.

The Far Eastern trusts invest in a variety of markets: Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan and Australia. The latter is a ten trusts specializing in the Far East, seven of which are restricted to one country, either Japan or Australia, the other three being of the more flexible type, with investments spread over a variety of countries.

The daddy of them all is Unicorn Australia, the old Pan Australian fund, which has been going for over 11 years. At one time one of the most successful of unit trusts, its performance over the past couple of years has been decidedly dull.

Unicorn Australia is now worth about £12 million and the fund is invested entirely through the premium pool. This is not necessarily a situation

which makes Mike Griffin, Unicorn Australia's fund manager, jump for joy.

It's not so much the premium that worries him but the 25 per cent surrender penalty which makes it very difficult to take advantage of short-term situations.

The Australian stock market reached its lowest point in September of last year, but did not recover to the extent of the United Kingdom and United States markets, increasing only by about 40 per cent to February of this year, where it has flourished ever since.

In common with the other fund managers having to cope with the Australian market, Mike Griffin feels that it is just about the most political there is at the moment.

This week's budget which, he feels, fairly imaginative for a Labour government, may help a little, the cut in corporation tax being a much needed boost to private industry.

But the immediate problem remains the timing of the next general election, and whether or not the Liberals will decide to force the Government's hand. A change of government would do a lot for market sentiment, he feels, as would the removal of Mr. Gough, something which is becoming increasingly likely.

Unicorn Australia is invested mainly in mineral shares, with some investments in the financial sector. Commodity prices fall during a recession, which depresses the price of mineral shares, and in the short term, Mike Griffin is not too optimistic.

However, there are some encouraging signs, like the Australian institutions such as the insurance companies, are starting to invest again. Mike Griffin says that in the medium to long term he is basically bullish about the Australian market.

Today's fashion is to invest in far away places not through the premium pool (although the Bank of England does insist that a proportion is invested through the currency pool, secured against a sterling bank deposit).

This method avoids the fluctuations of the dollar premium and the 25 per cent surrender penalty, but this isn't the last problem. The choice of currency for the loan is obviously important, and a year or so ago quite a few unit trusts came unstuck finding themselves in the wrong currency at the wrong time.

As far as possible unit trust groups now try to arrange their back-to-back loans in the currency in which they are buying investments. The exception to all this is Australia and because of the attitude of the Reserve Bank of Australia it is almost impossible to arrange a back-to-back facility in Australian dollars.

M & G's achievement is that it has managed to do this, albeit in a slightly unorthodox manner. The loan is in offshore Australian dollars negotiated by the Bank of New South Wales, with the consent of the Reserve Bank and in one of Australia's offshore islands.

The M & G Australasian & General Fund is now worth about £5m and Malcolm Block, the fund manager, takes an extremely bullish view of the market, saying that it is only the bad government which is holding back the bonanza, and that Australia must benefit from the easing of the world recession and there are plenty of signs that this is happening.

The two babies of the Australasian Funds are Henderson Australasia, which is worth about £700,000 and Jascot Australasia. The Jascot fund is invested on a high yield principle, choosing high yielding stocks for capital appreciation on the basis that such stock is undervalued.

The M & G Japan & General Fund has doubled its size since March, as United Kingdom investors are diversifying their portfolios to obtain some overseas earnings. It now stands at about £6 million.

Peter Robertson, the fund manager, continues to be impressed with the Japanese, and expects the Japanese market to breach its previous high within the year. Despite the fact that Japan imports the vast majority of its oil, the balance of payments is in surplus, the rate of inflation is now down to 9 per cent, and a wage index of only 12 per cent, as against 33 per cent in the previous year, was agreed during the spring wage offensive.

The S & P Japan Growth Fund, which is now worth £10 million, is invested entirely in Japan. Just over half the fund is invested through the premium pool, the other half through a back-to-back loan in yen, whereas most of the other fund managers have negotiated their loans in United States dollars, or in the case of the Eastern funds in Hong Kong or Singapore dollars.

The newest Japanese fund,

only just over 18 months old, is GT Japan & General. Very small until the beginning of this year, it has since attracted new investors and is now worth over £2 million. It was among the best performers last year, the fund effectively being invested in yen.

The fund bought a short-term fixed interest company bond with investment currency. It now has a back-to-back loan facility and, at the beginning of the year, started running down its liquidity to the present level of about 25 per cent.

Of the three Far Eastern funds, Slater Walker Far Eastern, the revamped Jescot Australasia, seems to have the most individual approach. Smart Goldsmith, the fund manager, is avoiding Japan, as he does not feel that the time is right to invest there.

This may be due to the fact that the Slater Walker investment team has little experience of the Japanese market compared to some of the other Far Eastern markets. The main emphasis is on the Hongkong, Singapore and Malaysian markets, all of which are under a temporary cloud thanks to the Haw Par affair.

Mr Goldsmith does not feel that in the short term the markets there will outperform either the United Kingdom or United States markets, but he points to the potential economic growth, and is relatively optimistic for the medium term.

M & G and Henderson both look after Far Eastern funds. M & G although it does not show the Japanese market, it also puts the main emphasis on Singapore and Malaysia, although it has hopes for Hong Kong.

Henderson and M & G both have an interest in the Philippines, being involved in the same investment company there. This means they have access to the market and research facilities, but at the moment M & G's Far Eastern only has about one per cent invested in the Philippines.

Henderson, on the other hand, has rather more, but the main emphasis in this case is on the Japanese market. At £550,000 the Henderson fund is still very small.

No one likes making predictions, and this applies as much to fund managers as to anyone else, but the message seems to be one of cautious optimism in the Pacific Basin.

Anthea Macey

Lessons for living in the City of Mammon

Reports are coming in of new and important discoveries from the archaeological dig at the Temple of Mammon at Metropolis, on the coast of Asia Minor.

The expedition which is led by Professor Midea Doppelganger, principal of the Faculty of Industrial Anthropology, also includes Captain Jean-Jaques Longuevisse of the Centre of Operations des Organisations Economiques Europeennes (COOEE), and his protégé, Miss Gloria Darling-Friend, whom regular readers will remember as the ex-secretary of Captain Rudolf Groge-Beyring, famed valisary and chairman of Allied Elderberry Wines.

Among the discoveries have been a number of barbarous relics, exquisitely worked in gold, and a magnificent frieze depicting the famous legend of the Snake in the Tunnel. The painstaking work of excavation and assessment is still continuing, and it appears likely that the artifacts already found will keep the experts busy for months and even years to come. Readers will be kept informed of the fullest details of these as they are unearthed by means of regular bulletins from time to time.

Meanwhile, however, easily the most significant treasures to have been unearthed on the site are some papyrus scrolls containing the remains of a selection of religious poems. These have been dated as approximately contemporaneous with the psalms of David and it is assumed that they occupied a corresponding place in the liturgy of the worship of Mammon.

Two of the fragments which have already been translated by Dr Doppelganger himself, are in couplet form and run as follows:

"We unto the City of Mammon: For the inhabitants thereof have transgressed against us commandments. That which we have found down again like a thunderbolt: Yet this law hath my people utterly forgotten in their madness."

For lo, they put their trust upon usury not in accordance with my testimonies: Alas, they put their money upon usury, with bricks and mortar as the security thereof.

The bricks and mortar are empty and stand desolate: They are an habitation for cockroaches and snout only

with the barking in the burrows. Therefore there is sighing among already—all right there has been a w them: Thou hast yet, however.

The Governor and shall judge diligently. When rich, his ark shall for those who have his name: But thine have se as a sign in the good luck to their

Why do I on with such a stiff great heart? For a my commandment defied.

I have taught ye comprehended in have cloth ears a alabaster.

No now, ah fiction, ye are surrou enment. And cr surance.

Thou that toil a how they gnash if the tems of the Si mon.

Moreover, those t those that toil an occupy their busi higher capacity: I gnash their teeth as Mammon also.

And what, per that you have To put forward the the benefit of the over those that toil

Yes, thou hast Remarkable is the teeth thereof.

And woe! Becu nedicted the wo man: Which he n many times and detail for your con from which ye ha Speak of the power and he will proce Cry unto our e stantly and phom my people: let u men hide my lil cooking-pot.

Tell them of th works we have d name: Tell them of e my testimonies. Reveal unto them of capitalism: Fu image and deck it with garlands.

Ye shall convert among them: A people of the earth in the City of M ever."

Francis K

Life assurance

Avoiding a long-term commitment

In the past, life offices have stressed the "investment" element of their contracts, and probably most policies have been sold for savings purposes rather than for protection against premature death.

There have been two reasons for this. First, it is easier to sell a contract if the prospect will be able to enjoy the benefits from it in due course. Second, it is this type of business which brings in the larger premiums.

A life office would find it very difficult to exist if it could only sell the various types of term assurance—which pay up only if the life assured dies within a certain date in the future, with no benefit or return of premium if he survives.

Unfortunately, the life offices have not always stressed the big differences between their contracts and other forms of saving (eg with a building society), and this has led to many policy holders being disappointed.

In the long term, profit sharing policies have given good value for money as investment vehicles if one bears in mind the relief of income tax on the premiums. There has been a good return and the fact that,

in addition, there has been life cover (which has to be paid for) has really been a bonus.

The chief drawback to life assurance as a form of saving has been the severe penalties imposed on those wishing to withdraw their money before the maturity date of the policy. Generally, poor surrender values have been paid, with the result that those withdrawing after paying premiums regularly for a few years have not even received back their money, let alone any "interest".

Lately, some offices have been trying to devise schemes with too many drawbacks for those who do not want to be committed for the long term. Usually, however, there is a minimum premium paying period of 10 years.

One of the most important developments in recent years has been the introduction of the flexible endowment policy on a profit-sharing basis, although some offices are opposed to the idea. At the outset, it is arranged to mature on the policy anniversary date before the life assured's 65th birthday.

But, at any time after the first 10 premium-paying years,

the policy can be made paid-up (with no further premiums having to be paid); or it can be surrendered for a guaranteed cash sum, plus bonuses as declared while the policy has been in force.

For the under-35s the Friends' Provident Life Office has introduced a 10-year savings contract. The aim has been to make it as simple and straightforward as possible, so that it can be sold "off the net".

This makes a contract easier to sell, and can show savings in administrative costs. With this contract, for each £10 a month of premium payable over the 10-year period, there is minimum life cover of £2,500. Of this figure, £1,050 is with-profit endowment assurance, and the remaining £1,450 is convertible term assurance.

At the end of the 10-year period, there is the guarantee of a pay-out of £1,050, plus bonuses attaching. If the present bonus rate is maintained, the bonuses will be £1,606, giving a total maturity value of £2,656. This is equivalent to a net return of 9.3 per cent per annum, compounded—which, currently, is attractive,

particularly for anybody paying income tax at the higher rates. This contract has the advantage that it is straightforward, and the same for everybody under the age of 35 who is acceptable on health grounds.

Even so, it is a 10-year policy. Although the policy can be surrendered at any time after the first year, the return is likely to be unattractive, if it is not held until maturity.

The convertible term part of the policy should not be overlooked. At any time before the end of the 10-year period, the convertible term element (equivalent to £1,450 for every £10 per month of premium) can be converted into whole life or endowment assurance—without any evidence of health having to be provided at the time.

Life offices cannot compete with, say, building societies for short-term saving. What they can do is to offer a better return than the rate being paid by building societies for relatively long term saving.

John Drummond

Unit trust performance

Unit Trusts: Growth & Specialist funds (progress this year and the last three years). Unitholder Index 1389.8; rise from January 1, 1973: +12.3 years: -32.1.

Average change over to bid, net income included, over past 12 months:	A	B
GROWTH		
Drayton Growth	55.4	18.8
Confederation Growth	46.7	15.5
Unicorn Prof M	42.3	—
S & P Ebor Sel Gro F	41.5	-31.1
National Growth	40.8	-26.7
P & M Growth	40.1	-44.8
Stratton F	36.9	-20.7
Drayton Capital	35.1	-23.3
Morgan Gren Assurance	33.2	-42.1
Schroder Capital F	33.2	-42.1
Abbey Capital	33.1	—
S & P Capital	33.1	-36.3
Morgan Recovery	32.8	-42.1
Morgan Gren Capital	28.0	-30.4
Vanguard Growth	28.5	-45.8
Reliance Opportunity	27.2	-22.5
Unicorn Growth	27.1	-42.2
First National Growth	27.1	-36.3
Crescent Growth	25.5	-60.3
Slater Walker Prof	25.5	-26.6
S & P Ebor Capital	24.7	-43.8
Unicorn Growth	24.7	-43.8
Oceanic Performance	24.2	-34.5
Stockholders F	23.8	-32.7
Oceanic Recovery	23.6	-35.8
S & P Scott Growth	23.4	-37.8
Unicorn Growth	22.1	-10.5
Slater Walker Cap	21.9	-40.1
Target Eagle	21.5	-49.1
Tyndall Natcom Cap F	21.5	-49.1
Royal Trust Cap	21.0	—
Unicorn Growth	20.2	-38.6
GT Capital	20.2	-38.6
M & G Conv Growth	19.9	-31.3
British Life Capital	19.3	-32.2
M & G Compound	18.5	-40.2
Unicorn Growth	18.2	-41.2
Abacus Growth	15.3	-41.8
Bridge Tallman Cap	15.1	-46.6
Key Capital	15.0	-45.7
Grace M	14.4	—</

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

all at Orme Devs worse than feared

Orme Developments, which had been expected to rise to 32p by the year to April 30, was down to 22p. The dividend is raised 11p to 2.25p. The share price, however, dropped from 29.7m, and earnings are 4.5p, against 5.77p. The group's profit was down 350,000 to 440,000. The board says that short-term gains have been reduced from 19m against the 24.3m of the year before, and that the group's policy remains to use its resources and to be financially strong. Orme will therefore be able to take advantage of the more buoyant market which it predicts will result from the low level of private house completions over the last two years.

The board believes the open value of its land held for development is much greater than the cost of 56.7m shown in the balance sheet. The group completed 970 houses during the year, and reduced margins because of market conditions. Building costs continue to rise faster than selling prices. The group is concentrating on building smaller units aimed specifically at the first-time buyer.

Equity sells off 40pc of Hemdale to SW (Can)

Equity Enterprises, the group chaired by Mr. David Frost, is selling some 40 per cent of its United States subsidiary, Hemdale Enterprises Inc., to Slater Walker, of Canada, for \$4.25m. It was disclosed in New York yesterday. Equity is to retain its remaining 425,000 shares, amounting to about 25 per cent of Hemdale. Some \$2m of the purchase price is to be in cash with the balance in a 5-year interest-free secured note. Hemdale Enterprises sells and leases new and used heavy construction industrial and mining equipment in California and Hawaii.

difficult trading causes Robert Kitchen downturn

Robert Kitchen, which had been expected to rise to 32p by the year to April 30, was down to 22p. The dividend is raised 11p to 2.25p. The share price, however, dropped from 29.7m, and earnings are 4.5p, against 5.77p. The group's profit was down 350,000 to 440,000. The board says that short-term gains have been reduced from 19m against the 24.3m of the year before, and that the group's policy remains to use its resources and to be financially strong. Orme will therefore be able to take advantage of the more buoyant market which it predicts will result from the low level of private house completions over the last two years.

Eagle Star bid for EPC scouted

A spokesman of English Property Corporation yesterday described as "undiluted speculation" suggestions that Eagle Star might be forced by the impending new Government regulations on insurance companies' investment strategy to make a bid for English Property. For Eagle Star, a spokesman said the new regulations were unlikely to affect its 21.7 per cent holding in EPC. Under the regulations, insurance companies' holdings in any one company will be limited to a fixed, though as yet unspecified, percentage of their total investment funds. The EPC holding represents between 2 and 3 per cent of Eagle Star's life funds and the Eagle Star spokesman said that this would probably remain an allowable percentage.

Wheelock Marden back to form

Profits off the boil in the preceding 12 months, Far East trading house Wheelock Marden & Co regained some poise in the year to March 31. Net profit increased from \$169,87m to \$187,389m. The profit is stated after tax and minority interests and also includes an extraordinary tax item. The final dividend on the "A" is unchanged at 15c as is the 15c on the "B" making a total of 27c or 2.7c respectively, and payable on September 29.

Utd Gas spells out inflation warning

Commenting on the anti-inflation battle, Mr. E. T. Nichols, chairman of United Gas Industries, warns that the effect of a 66-a-week pay rise for group employees would be to add £1.3m a year to the wage bill. This exceeds group profits— even before interest. To avoid a loss the group would either have to reduce the number of its employees or raise prices. Laying off employees is "too serious an option" while putting up prices is in itself inflationary.

Removal of rent controls benefits Regional

By Ashley Druker
The unchanged market price of 29p reflected fundamentally the fact that the outcome at Regional Properties for the year to March 31 was in line with expectations. Pre-tax profit is much more than halved from £1.15m to £562,000. Deducting the net interest and outgoings on development properties of £2.8m (£1.7m) and special items of £445,000 (against nil), etc., the adverse balance for the year climbs from £737,000 to £2.69m. The balance available for distribution comes to £266,000 against £505,000, while earnings per share dropped from 2.79p to 1.43p. The dividend takes a cut from 2.48p gross to 1.52p gross.

Generally the company has benefited from the removal of business rent controls and substantially all its vacant accommodation has been let. The resultant rental income should have a marked impact on the current year's earnings. The board believes its completed investment portfolio has been revalued on a sufficiently conservative basis for there to have been no material change in the overall valuation. Re-appraisal of the value of the development sites puts a total value of not less than £14.5m— some £5.6m below the book entry.

Stock markets Institutional support brings widespread gains

On the first day of the new account, some solid institutional support brought widespread gains on the London stock market yesterday. The prospect of the miners backing the 56 pay limit and an overnight improvement on Wall Street were the main factors to bring out the buyers, but underlying this was a feeling that the time was right for the market to go better. Sentiment was also helped by the belief that the threat of dearer money is receding and stock shortages also played a part by accentuating price rises.

Providing the external position does not change markedly over the holiday, many dealers feel the advance will be continued next week and could be sustained for several days. In gilts, gains were recorded throughout the list and were between one-eighth and five-eighths. The present buoyancy of the furniture trade has made for a firm market in Waring & Gilbey, due to report full-year figures next week. The shares closed 4p up to 63p, making a gain of 9p in two days trading. Apart from a temporary lull between 1 pm and 2 pm, the FT index made good progress all day and, by the close, stood at 315.8, a gain of 11.3. Over the week the advance was more than 25 points. With second-liners still

may relax its tight grip on interest rates a little. "Shorts" showed rises of 1 point. Prices had been marked up by 1 1/4 point at the opening and a two-way business at these levels developed, with buyers just gaining the upper hand. Dealers said that business was moderate. "Longs" opened 1 1/8 or 1/4 point higher, but went firmer throughout the day and closed, at their best, 1 1/2 point up. Equity turnover on August 21 was £47.26m (11,379 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, Shell, Bowater, Rank, "A", Marks & Spencer, GEC, English Property, Lloyds Bank, Allied Brewery, National Westminster Bank, Barclays Bank, Glaxo, Looch, Hawker Siddley, Thorn, Fodens, Allied Retailers, Hanson Trust and J. Lyons.

Latest dividends

Company	Dividend	Year	Pay date	Year's total	Free
Anglo West (10p) Int	0.59	1975	15/10	0.59	0.59
F. Austin (10p) Int	0.3	1975	15/10	0.44	0.44
Benford concrete Int	0.55	1975	15/10	0.55	0.55
Brigley Group (5p)	0.2	1975	15/10	0.2	0.2
Gen Eng (Hedcliffe) (10p) Int	0.77	1975	15/10	0.77	0.77
Godfrey's (5p) Int	0.43	1975	15/10	0.43	0.43
Investment Co (25p)	0.77	1975	15/10	0.77	0.77
Orme Devs (10p) Int	1.25	1975	15/10	1.25	1.25
Regional Props (25p) Int	0.32	1975	15/10	0.32	0.32
R.K.T. Textiles (10p) Int	0.55	1975	15/10	0.55	0.55
Town & City (10p) Int	0.01	1975	15/10	0.01	0.01

Two growth opportunities for your capital GARTMORE BRITISH AND GARTMORE OVERSEAS UNIT TRUSTS

AS A READER of the city pages, you are increasingly aware that inflation is making serious inroads into your savings. What once seemed sufficient provision for the future, may suddenly look in danger of being grossly inadequate.

You HAVE decided that you must now look for a more realistic way to help protect your savings from inflation. A unit trust can do just that. It combines the advantages of investing in equities (which makes sound sense in an inflationary economy), with considerable tax savings and professional management.

Consider the case for Gartmore Most importantly, we have the financial expertise and experience you would expect from a group with £350m. under management. But because our unit trusts are small, we also have the advantage of flexibility. This is one of the attractions of a unit trust unencumbered by a large, unwieldy portfolio. In today's economic conditions we believe that the ability to react fast to 'market feel' is essential.

Consider the time... MANY PEOPLE, looking at world economies, would say 'Not now. I'll wait for the tide to turn.' However, investment success is in foreseeing trends, not following them.

1. GARTMORE BRITISH THE most conspicuous feature of the British economy at present is the concerted attack on inflation, in which the Government, the T.U.C. and the C.B.I. are all 'standing up to be counted'. Such agreement is rare. Nevertheless we cannot pretend that the next year will be easy. Some companies will see their sales and profits drastically cut whilst others will emerge poised to take advantage of the improved economic climate. It requires professional expertise to choose between them. Now, perhaps more than ever, the stock market is no place for the amateur. The portfolio is currently invested in the following proportions, which will be subject to change as investment conditions dictate. Capital Goods 25.5% Financial Groups 17.0%

- Consumer Goods (Non-durable) 17.1%
- Consumer Goods (Durable) 6.6%
- Commodity Groups 2.6%
- Oil 9.8%
- Other Groups 4.2%
- Cash 17.2%

2. GARTMORE OVERSEAS THIS is for people who prefer the idea of world-wide investment, as opposed to commitment to any one sector or economy. Indeed an international fund could be said to be the 'ideal' unit trust in that it can go into any market, anywhere in the world where there are growth opportunities. It is made even more attractive by the fact that it is the Managers who take care of all the complicated problems of dealing in overseas shares.

- FOR EXAMPLE, Gartmore Overseas Trust has negotiated a 'back-to-back' loan mitigating the effects of the investment dollar premium. The trust's portfolio is currently invested in the following countries. These proportions will, of course, vary as investment conditions dictate.
- USA 42.0%
- Hong Kong 17.1%
- Japan 16.9%
- Germany 7.5%
- South Africa 6.8%
- Benelux 3.7%
- Australia 1.4%
- Singapore 0.9%
- Cash 3.7%

Further Information It is the aim of both these funds to provide an above-average rate of capital growth. All net income is retained within the fund to enable the value of units to grow faster. You should regard your investment as long term. THE PRICE of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. GARTMORE BRITISH Units are on offer at the fixed price of 31.3p with an estimated gross yield of 4.50% and Gartmore Overseas Units are on offer at 23.8p with an estimated gross yield of 1.75%. Both offers are open until 29th August 1975.

The Gartmore Credentials WHO WE ARE, WHAT WE DO. WHY YOU MAY NOT HAVE HEARD OF US BEFORE. When people talk of "the City of London" as, self-evidently, one of the financial capitals of the world, no more needs to be said. "The City", whether you are in Bernersdon, Barrow-in-Furness or, come to that, Baghdad, means only one thing: massive financial resources - and, by corollary, massive experience and expertise in financial management. This is so much a matter of course, that one can talk about "the City" purely in the abstract. But behind the abstraction, giving it meaning and validity, are a number of concrete and important realities - notably the people who are "something in the City", who make up the big City institutions and the big City firms. These City firms are for the most part almost unknown outside the Square Mile. They may be old-established; they may be as solid as rocks and even, by their own terms, famous. They may handle millions of pounds a week, every week of the year. And yet, to the man in the street, their names probably mean nothing. Gartmore Investment Limited is just such a company. Its main focus of activity is the City of London. Its business is investment management. At present, Gartmore manages over £350m. This consists of investment trusts, insurance company funds, private clients' accounts and pension funds of private and public companies who have entrusted their workers' retirement incomes to Gartmore's investment skills. We are in the business of managing other people's money; that is the business we know, and have made a success of. Last year we entered the field of Unit Trust management with the acquisition of three trusts. These trusts are now run by Gartmore Fund Managers Limited. All three were in the top ten of the Planned Savings percentile ranking of 1974. We were awarded the Red Rosette from the Observer as the best newcomer of 1974. Today, while world stock markets are well below their peaks, we offer our expertise to the public.

Both offers close on 29th August 1975 but either may be closed earlier if the current offer price falls below the fixed price of 23.8p or more. After the close of this offer units will be available at the daily quoted offer price and yield price on most business days. Applications will not be acknowledged, but certificates will be forwarded by the Managers by 15th September 1975. You can sell your units back to us at not less than the bid price on any dealing day; you will receive a cheque within seven days of the Managers receiving your request for redemption. Units can be bought in whole or in part. You will receive a statement on the 15th September each year if you hold units in Gartmore British Trust and the 15th December each year if you hold units in Gartmore Overseas Trust showing the amount of net income payable to you. The net income is calculated from the income of the units which you own. If you are entitled to do so, Gartmore British Trust is currently 'dividend-paying'. Units purchased now will first qualify for the annual distribution of income (15th September 1976). A management charge of 1% is included in the price of the units in each Trust. Over this the Managers will pay a commission of 1% to authorised agents. There is an annual charge of 1% of the value of the units of the funds which is deducted from income, and which is directly allowed for in the estimated current gross yields. The Trusts are both managed by Gartmore Fund Managers Limited. The Managers of the Trusts are Gartmore Fund Managers Limited, 2 St. Mary's Lane, London EC3A 8BP. (Incorporated in England) Registered in England. Directors: Mr. Campbell Allan, Mr. O. Crawford, Mr. R. Gossard, Mr. L. Jamieson, Mr. J. P. Thompson. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

Fill in the coupon and send it now. To: Gartmore Fund Managers Ltd, 2 St. Mary's Lane, London EC3A 8BP. (Regd. in England. Regd. No. 1137933. Regd. office as above). Units in both trusts are on offer until the 29th August 1975. Gartmore British at 31.3p, giving an estimated current gross yield of 4.50%, and Gartmore Overseas at 23.8p giving an estimated current gross yield of 1.75%. I/We should like to buy Gartmore British Units to the value of £ at 31.3p each (Minimum initial holding, £200.) I/We should like to buy Gartmore Overseas Units to the value of £ at 23.8p each (Minimum initial holding, £200.) I enclose a remittance, payable to Gartmore Fund Managers Ltd. Tick Box: ☐ If you want to know how to buy Gartmore units on a regular monthly basis. ☐ If you would like details of our Share Exchange Service. I/We declare that I/we are not resident outside the UK or Scheduled Territories and that I/we are not acquiring the units as the sole asset of any pension or other benefit outside the UK or Scheduled Territories. (If you are unable to sign this declaration it should be signed and your application lodged through an authorised depositary.)

SURNAME (MR, MRS, MISS) FIRST NAME(S) IN FULL ADDRESS SIGNATURES (If more than one applicant all must sign and attach separate coupons.)

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Stock Exchange prices

Widespread gains

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 22, Dealings End, Sept 5. Contango Day, Sept 8. Settlement Day, Sept 16.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN			
Company	Price	Change	Yield
Alfred Dunell	100.00	0.00	4.00
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